

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Eighteen
Pages

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1928—VOL. XV, NO. 201

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

TWELVE-MILE ZONE REPORTED WINNING FAVOR IN ENGLAND

Decision on Hughes Plan Due
Soon—Mild Hostile Attitude
Now Said to Be Sympathetic

British Officials Recognize There
Is Plenty of Precedent for
3-Mile-Limit Extension

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 24—Officials here are encouraged by reports received from Great Britain to believe that when the reply is made by the British Government to the proposal of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, for recognition of the right of the United States to protect itself against the importation of liquor into its territory through the establishment of a 12-mile limit, it will be favorable to the plan.

While the report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on this and other phases of the liquor question understood to be favorable to the Hughes plan, it is not believed that it will be ignored, since in addition to its official character, it is believed to represent British public sentiment, which is pointed out here, has been changing from mild hostility to sympathy with the American desire to enforce its laws while not entailing unnecessary hardship on other nations in doing so.

Some Misapprehension

There was a good deal of misapprehension in Great Britain, as to the exact nature of the proposal, officials believe. While there is no reason why the true scope of the proposed agreement should not have been perfectly clear to the governments concerned, accompanied as it was by elaborate explanation, many persons in England had the idea that Mr. Hughes was proposing an extension of territorial waters from three miles to 12 miles, and this was extremely distasteful to the British. The impression apparently was fortified by the attitude taken by certain portions of the American press and Lord Curzon's inferences were not entirely accurate. In his address before the House of Lords he stated the facts correctly, it was pointed out, but some of his deductions were not warranted by facts.

Lord Birkenhead, too, was at first under several serious misapprehensions, especially with regard to certain phrases employed by the Supreme Court of the United States in its recent decision. Lord Birkenhead quoted from that decision, interpreting the court's remarks concerning discretionary powers on the part of the sovereign as meaning that the executive department of the American Government might exercise certain discretion in the enforcement of the law.

The Supreme Court's reference was to the people of the United States, who are "sovereign" under the American political system, and to Congress, through which their will is expressed.

Partially Corrected Now

Some of the British got the idea that the controversy over ships' liquor under seal might have been avoided in the discretion of the executive, and that Mr. Hughes was merely trying to bring pressure to bear upon Great Britain to co-operate in the enforcement of prohibition. This misapprehension has been at least partially corrected.

Lord Birkenhead has come out flatly in favor of a convention somewhat along the lines of that proposed by Mr. Hughes, with a preamble stating unmistakably the existence of the three-mile limit so far as other matters are concerned. British officials recognize that there is plenty of precedent for extension of the three-mile limit for certain purposes, as for example, their own claim of jurisdiction many miles out to sea, in the case of pearl fisheries off the coast of Ceylon.

GERMAN COMMUNISTS DISTURB FRANKFORT

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—Reuter's Berlin correspondent confirms reports of Communist disturbances in Frankfort. He says Dr. Haas, the public prosecutor, was killed yesterday, and that his wife and father were also maltreated.

In response to an appeal from the Social Democratic and Communist parties and the trade-unions, about 10,000 persons demonstrated yesterday against "usury and Fascism," the Reuter message states. After the meeting of the demonstrators adjourned collisions with the police occurred in various parts of the town.

All the shops, the message adds, were closed.

In view of the seriousness of the situation Governor Noske of Hanover Province, northwestern Germany, has prohibited all open-air meetings of any kind on July 29, the correspondent states. This date is the one originally fixed by the Communists for anti-Fascist demonstrations.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN ITALY
BENEVENTO, Italy, July 24—The explosion of a hand grenade in the entrance to the hall of the Popular Party caused much excitement today. Two Fascists among the number arrested were immediately expelled from the party. Severe measures are to be taken against the culprits by the Fascist authorities who deplore the latest outrage.

Country Editors Back Dry Code; Big Fund Voted for Honest 'Ads'

Publishers of Small Newspapers
to Carry Prohibition Message
to Millions of Readers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24—There is no question where the small town and country newspaper stands on prohibition. It expresses and will continue to express the spirit of constitutional and law-abiding Americanism; and we are perfectly certain that the handful of great Metropolitan dailies who lead our profession in so many other ways will soon stop condoning law breaking and give this reform a square deal.

Wallace Odell, newly elected president of the National Editorial Association, which has just closed its thirty-sixth annual convention at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., made this declaration today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Odell, who is editor of the Tarpon (N. Y.) Daily News, said the association now has about 7000 members with a combined circulation of upward of 20,000,000 and purposes this coming year to operate a well-equipped Washington bureau for the benefit of the country dailies and weeklies in its membership.

The increased penetration of the big city dailies in the country, he said, "has caused small town newspapermen to become better business men and better editors, and they are meeting their obligations. Since the war they have been reasonably prosperous; they have had to raise the rates and keep them up, as labor and all other costs are much higher today."

"The 'Main Street' editor," declared Mr. Odell, "preserves the editorial as a real fighting force in his newspaper, where it has lost much of its effect in the city. His newspaper is also much less sensational and of a cleaner tone, as it must accord to the sentiments of an overwhelmingly church-going community. In this respect we owe much to The Christian Science Monitor, whose extraordinary foreign service and whose clean influence as regards domestic news cannot be exaggerated as a force for good."

Prize fight news is becoming a ridiculous obsession with the city daily, said Mr. Odell, adding that his fellow editors, who come from 36 states and from as far as Washington, Texas, and Florida, had been amazed during the recent convention at the prominence given to boxing bouts and sensational sporting news in the newspapers at their breakfast tables.

BAPTIST URGES DRY BRITISH EMBASSY

London Delegate to Stockholm
Congress Asks Respect for
American Law

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 24 (AP)—The British embassy at Washington ought to be kept dry, out of regard for American prohibition laws, Dr. J. Hushbrooke of London, Baptist commissioner for Europe, told the Baptist World Alliance yesterday.

"The jibes at American prohibition have not come from British and American Baptists, who rejoice in America's moral leadership," he said, "and our fear is that we are often too sluggish in following it. Our representatives in America should show decent respect for its constitution."

Because of reports brought to the alliance from Rumania by Dr. Hushbrooke and others, W. D. Upshaw, representative from Georgia, announced that he would go to Rumania and after making a personal investigation of the alleged persecution of Baptists there, would seek the aid of Congress in remedying the situation.

The alliance is being urged by various speakers to take such action as will arouse governments everywhere to the need of giving to all citizens of every religious belief the right to worship with perfect freedom, according to the dictates of their conscience.

A nominating committee representing all nations is preparing recommendations for the officers of the alliance. C. S. Shank, Seattle, president of the Northern Baptist Convention, presided over the afternoon session yesterday.

If the Baptist women of the world seize their present opportunity for the service of their generation they will adopt as their slogan "Educate the Women of All Lands," Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery of Rochester, N. Y., and former president of the Northern Baptist Convention, told the Baptist World Alliance during its special program, given over to the consideration of women's work.

"When you educate a man you liberate an individual, but when you educate a woman you liberate a family," she declared.

\$50,000 FOR STUDY OF FOREIGN FAUNA

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—A traveling scholarship for the study of the fauna of foreign countries was announced today by the Smithsonian Institution, which will devote the interest from a bequest of \$50,000 to the project.

The fund was given to the institution by Mrs. Virginia Purdy Bacon of New York, as a memorial to her husband, Walter Rathbone Bacon. Those named for the scholarship, which will change hands every two years, will receive about \$2500 a year.

REICH RESISTANCE MUST BE GIVEN UP, MAINTAINS FRANCE

Cabinet Examines Baldwin Note

—Countries Still Far Apart

—Attitude of Belgium

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

CHICAGO, July 24—Promotion of truth in advertising is to receive half of the budget of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World for the coming year, the directors meeting here yesterday voting \$121,500 for this purpose. It was only eight years ago, at the Chicago convention, that the first appropriation of this nature was made. It amounted to \$3000 and was regarded as an experiment.

So valuable has been the clean-up work done under the guidance of the Associated Advertising Clubs that 40 cities have organized bureaus devoted to this end, while the legislators of thirty-six states have enacted laws to protect the public against fraudulent advertising.

Retail advertising in only two large cities remains bad, while national advertising, which has been quick to respond, has been very much improved, it was reported. Further organization and education will be promoted under this year's vigilance budget, which is \$17,500 larger than last year's.

The date of next year's convention in London, England, was set tentatively about the middle of July. The directors found the earliest sailing date was July 9, and this may allow the convention to open, if agreeable with the British committee plans, July 16.

Delegates from America will sail on an American ship, it is declared

certain by officials, as there is a strong sentiment among advertising men against passing by American vessels to go on a British boat merely because it is wet.

The party is expected to number around 1000. Ad clubs are reported signing up members pledged to the trip.

Advertising is being taught in 150 colleges and universities with a few high schools. It was reported from the national education committee, which has plans for better systematization of instruction.

Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, was recommended in resolutions thanking him for excellent work in protecting the public from business fakirs; reduction in rates on second-class matter was asked; the Neosho plan advertising club was recommended to all smaller cities; and standards of practice adopted by the associated retail advertisers were commended to all retailers.

CHINESE BOMBARD AMERICAN VESSELS

British Boat Also Fired On—
Mining Engineer Captured
by Bandits

I-CHANG, Hupeh Province, China, July 24 (AP)—Steamers arriving on the Yangtze River from Chung-king report that the American steamship Alice Dollar and a British vessel under escort of the American gunboat Monocacy, were heavily fired on near Chung-king. The Monocacy, according to the report, returned fire, doing considerable damage.

PEKING, July 24 (AP)—Chinese bandits have captured Darcy Wetherbee, a British mining engineer, near Chu-ho, Province of Yunnan, according to a report received by the customs commissioner here today. Mr. Wetherbee formerly was a resident of Peking.

CANTON, July 23 (AP)—Previous to the recent capture of Wuchow by the Constitutionalists, the United States gunboat Pampanga, while patrolling the West River, protecting American interests, was fired on by artillery and rifles at Dosing, 27 miles below Wuchow, by Kwangsi troops, although the ship was flying two large American flags.

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"When you educate a man you liberate an individual, but when you educate a woman you liberate a family," she declared.

By Special Cable

ROME, July 24—James J. Davis, American Secretary of Labor, arrived here yesterday to discuss the emigration problem with Signor Di Micheli, Italian emigration commissioner. The Italian Government is seeking to obtain the admission to the United States of a certain number of skilled laborers in addition to the contingent or quota already established, in order to reduce the number of Italian unemployed.

There is, however, great difficulty in the way of any such arrangement, owing chiefly to the opposition of American trade-unions to an increase in the number of immigrants.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

DAKOTAS TO BACK MR. HARDING IN 1924 UNLESS RADICAL RUNS

Both States Dry, but Insist Nation Do Something About
Prices—Nonpartisan League Seen Waning

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

FARGO, N. D., July 24—Though geographically, ethnologically and economically as alike as two peas, North and South Dakota present strange political contrasts. North Dakota has had some dealings with the Nonpartisan League. South Dakota on the other hand has escaped "Townleyism" stopped at its northern border, and, while the Ladds and the Frazers were busy in North Dakota, South Dakota remained calm, stalwart and Republican.

With its two northern neighbors, North Dakota and Minnesota, now represented in the United States Senate by Farmer-Laborites of the La Follette school, South Dakota is not so sure of itself as it was, say, a week ago. The naming of Senator Johnson had not yet burst upon the northwestern horizon. Today, tomorrow, next year—nobody even in South Dakota is sure what might happen.

The Nonpartisan League is on the scene. Its candidate for Governor in 1922 polled 40,000 votes to 48,000 for the Democratic nominee, and 60,000 for the victorious Republican. There are South Dakotans who feel that if farm conditions do not improve some radical leader may arise and exploit rural discontent to the undoing of the existing political order.

Senator Thomas Sterling, Republican stalwart, comes up for re-election in South Dakota in 1924. Despite his

good standing in the community, he could hardly withstand a Farm-Labor tide set rolling in the circumstances that have just swept Magnus Johnson into the Senate. Senator Sterling, voted for the ship subsidy, for the sending of Truman H. Newberry, and for the Fordney-McCumber tariff. Those are not the best recommendations in these times among the embattled farmers of the west.

If Senator Sterling survives the radical hurricane now blowing across this region, he mainly will have to thank his record as an uncompromising prohibitionist. The dry are in the saddle in South Dakota as elsewhere in the western country.

Jugoslavia announced at the last

LAUSANNE, July 24 (AP)—The Lausanne Peace Treaty formally re-establishing peace between the European powers and Turkey was signed today.

The general treaty, formally ending the state of war, was signed by Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Rumania and Turkey.

Jugoslavia announced at the last

Great Powers and Turkey Ap-
pend Signatures—Pact Con-
tains 143 Articles

Jugoslavia Refuses to Sign as
Being Harmful to Its Na-
tional Interests

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LAUSANNE, July 2

MYSTERIOUS ORDER ENTERS CLARK CASE

Rehabilitation Official Testifies
"Someone" Said Not to
Send Pupils to School

Fred G. Elton, in rehabilitation work for the United States Government in New York City, was the principal witness today in the continued hearing given by Col. Julian Codman, for the Senatorial committee investigating vocational work for veterans throughout the country, on the charges of willful breach of contract and unjust discrimination made by Mrs. Anna K. Clark, president of the Clark School of Business Administration.

Mr. Elton, who was in the Boston office of the United States Veterans' Bureau in 1919, said he had directed that veteran rehabilitation pupils be sent to Mrs. Clark's school, but that for some reason they had not been sent as directed.

"I felt that things were not going right with the Clark School," said Mr. Elton in closing his testimony today, "and I gave the school more than an ordinary amount of attention after I received completed complaints from F. G. Nichols of the veterans' bureau in Washington."

At another time today, Mr. Elton said: "Mrs. Clark's school is of a very high grade, the highest one in many ways. I told her that the type of veteran trainees being sent to her by the Boston bureau would not fit in with her other pupils and I told her that I feared she was undertaking something she should better abandon. But she said she had made arrangements to do the vocational training work and that she was going through work and that she was going through."

Source of Report Not Located

Mr. Elton admitted that at one time when the question was raised in the Boston office from Washington why the Clark School was not getting pupils when instructions had been sent repeatedly that trainees be sent to the Clark School, "some one had said that men were not to be sent there."

Pressed for the best of his recollection, Mr. Elton said repeatedly that he had tried to find out who had said this but that he was never able to trace the report to an authoritative source. He declared that so far as he was consulted that directions had come from headquarters to send men to the Clark School, especially for primary training for commercial work.

Answering questions put to him by Attorney George W. Reed, of counsel for Mrs. Clark, Mr. Elton said that he had directed investigation be made of the Clark School in Boston and the Reddin School in Roxbury, and found that pupils he had intended should be sent to Mrs. Clark had found their way into the Reddin School. He said that at one time he had ordered these men to be transferred, but that some had refused to go.

Says Primary Training Expected
He insisted that he had never received instructions to "all the Clark School," that such instructions never were issued from Washington to the local bureau, but that he had been

EVENTS TONIGHT

The Durant, Inc.: Open house in new temporary headquarters building, 336 Huntington Avenue, until 10.

Hawthorne Studios: Public readings in English and the Brogue of Irish Wit, humor, pathos and eloquence by Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland, New Haven, Conn., 8.

Free open-air park show, auspices Boston Conservation Bureau, George H. Walker Playground, Norfolk Street, Dorchester, 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Harvard Summer School: Free lecture, "Balanced Education," by Rufus W. Stimson, Emerson Hall, 4.

Domestic and Foreign Trade: Annual outing at Nantasket, afternoon and evening.

New England Order of Protection: All-day outing to Provincetown by boat.

Our Town: Annual meeting at Nantasket, auspices Army and Navy Club and Sunset Point Woman's Club.

Boston University Summer School: Third meeting of the Boston Chapter of the Parent-Teacher Association course, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 2:30.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Entertainment: "Balanced Education," by Rufus W. Stimson, Emerson Hall, 4.

WMAF (Boston)—8 to 10 concert by John Lander, tenor, Michael Ahern, bass, and Miss Anna Cullinan, pianist.

WGI (Medford, Hillsdale)—8:15, review of the Boston Symphony, steel band, 8:30, weekly business report, "Bits of Wisdom" concert.

WBZ (Springfield)—7:30, bedtime story, "How to Keep Your Credit Good," by Alexander Hamilton Institute.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., on July 1, 1917, under the Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS BOSTON

MAJESTIC Twice Daily
2:15 and 6:15

JESSE L. LASKY Presents

COVERED WAGON

A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
TENTH WEEK

Even. and Sat. Mat., 8:00, \$1.00 and \$1.50
Other Mat., 8:00 and \$1.00

Children's Story Hour at Michelangelo School



Children of North End Tenements Enjoying Games in the Michelangelo School Yard, North End. All They Needed Was "a Chance"

Schoolroom as Play Spot Wins Children's Approval

Stories and Pictures Supplant Textbooks—Symphony Players in Making in North End

told to "send men along to the Clark School." He denied that he had ever received reports that the Fisher or other commercial schools in Boston were overcrowded, while there were but few men sent to the Clark School.

Conversations with Mrs. Clark regarding her school were reported much as Mrs. Clark had represented, but Mr. Elton insisted that he had told her that primary training work was what was expected of the school and that the men coming through were of the type indicated. He said that she then agreed to take them.

FEDERAL OPERATION OF SHIPS OPPOSED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 24—Opposition to direct government operation of the United States Shipping Board fleet was expressed today by Joseph E. Ransdell (D.), Senator from Louisiana, and president of the National Merchant Marine Association. He urged that the board enter into an agreement with private interests to operate the lines, with a view to eventually selling the ships to private companies. The purpose of the law, he said, is plainly against direct government operation.

Failing to find purchasers for the vessels, he said the intent of the law was that an operation agreement should be made with private companies or the ships should be chartered to private interests.

The Shipping Board today took under consideration the proposal of the American Steamship Owners' Association, providing for private operation under contract with the Government, and containing terms upon which the ships would be acquired by private concerns. It was not expected that a decision would be reached before President Harding returns and has an opportunity to examine the plan.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Unsettled, probably with some change in temperature; moderate south to west winds.

New England: Unsettled, tonight and Saturday, with probably some change in temperature; gentle to moderate southerly winds shifting to westerly Wednesday.

Weather Outlook

Unsettled, showery weather over much of the Washington forecast district Tuesday, with generally greater expectation on Wednesday, except in the east, gulf and southern states and northern New England, where showery conditions will continue.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 62 Kansas City 76
Atlantic City 70 Memphis 73
Boston 64 Montreal 65
Buffalo 64 New Orleans 82
Calgary 64 New York 64
Charleston 82 Newark 64
Chicago 72 New York 64
Denver 62 Pittsburgh 64
Des Moines 76 Portland, Ore. 63
Eastport 78 Portland, Me. 63
Hartford 76 St. Louis 78
Helena 64 St. Paul 68
Jacksonville 73 Washington 68

High Tides at Boston
Tuesday, 9:18 p. m.; Wednesday, 9:32 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:44 p. m.

The New Autumn Dresses

\$49.50 — \$65

And Upwards

There are inviting variations in the details of collars, neck lines, trimming, sleeves and braiding which are so clever as to be at once impressive. The coat type is gaining in popularity while the unbroken straightline prevails in spite of very many variations of the tiered effect and basque lines. Fabrics include satin-faced cloths, soft Crepes, wool Twills and wool Crepes.

B. SIEGEL CO.

CORNER WOODWARD & STATE

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

No connection with any other store.

For spending the summer one American is looked up to as an exemplification of what America does for the Italian woman.

Commenting on her own part in shaping the work at the Michelangelo, Mrs. Harvey declared that more and more she was persuaded that making people happy, in a vigorous, constructive way, that had no place for milk-and-water sentimentality, was the great work before social workers and that they were coming to realize this. It meant clearing away the abnormal baggage that burdened and obstructed the individual and supplying those aids that gave him a fair chance.

REICH RESISTANCE MUST BE GIVEN UP, MAINTAINS FRANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany. It is these two countries which the world is responsible for the maintenance of the C bond.

4. Whatever other pledges and guarantees over the whole of the German finances, or in respect of particular sources of revenue may be proposed by Germany or England, France will not agree to draw on, as it were, the special pledge of the Ruhr in the general pledges.

5. The decision respecting the German debt must never be taken out of the hands of governments or the Reparations Commission by any proposed international body.

There appears, even according to the French, some fear that Belgium will abandon some of the fundamentals agreed on with France in order not to offend England, but this would probably only make matters worse.

Brussels Considers Note

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, July 24—The Cabinet met yesterday to discuss Great Britain's answer to the German note. Brussels considers the project constitutes the basis of an agreement and will make efforts to bring Paris to the same way of thinking. Belgium and France, however, want serious guarantees and the cessation of the Ruhr resistance before entering into pourparlers with Germany, and wish Germany to show, by its actions, a willingness to pay reparations. It will not be easy to bring London, Paris, and

Organization is informal. The children choose for themselves what they will do. Some come with chairs to cane. Some choose to make dresses. They make and paint pretty things from cardboard, jointed toys from wood, baskets from raffia; they knit, crochet and embroider.

There is also a kindergarten with 150 children to two teachers, which is quite unpedagogical, but when a mite of a big brother who may do the family washing, comes and pleads that they take "my baby" so that he may come to the school, what is a kind teacher to do?

"Symphonic Harmony"

The orchestra is a joy to everybody. Not until three weeks ago had one of the small musicians ever played with another, although some had had music instruction. Now, under the direction of Miss Harriet L. Jewell, they play and sing.

Beginning this week, Wednesday is to be Mothers' Day, under Mrs. Anna Massa, a resident of the North End, who, once an Italian, now an

international woman.

HAYNES

Model 60—Standard Touring Car
Now \$1295 f. o. b. factory
Lowest price ever placed on a Haynes car. We believe this to be absolutely the best car on the market. Reasonable deliveries.

WILLIAM G. BARRETT

178 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Phone 1198

And then a Box of the Choicest of Candy

Catherine Gunton, Inc.

Mass. Ave. and Boylston St., Boston

PISTOL

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

PLASTIC

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

PISTOL

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GREEK ELECTIONS TO FOLLOW PEACE

Followers of King Constantine Will Try to Reinstate Themselves in Nation

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, July 24.—The question of the election is now afoot. The revolutionary Government of Greece has decided to launch it immediately after peace is signed.

The opposite side is intensely active in the press.

The proposed "national bloc" has been wrecked. Certain political groups are striving to form a partial union to forestall the return of the Constantiatis.

The Liberals and Republicans are endeavoring to take into their orbit the Royalists, who were obliged to subscribe to royalism to combat effectively the Venizelists.

Nea Imera, an anti-Venizelist organ, says that a Venizelist victory in the election will create a republic and abolish royalism, but adds the hope that the elections will seal the doom of Venizelism. The Government, however, looks upon this mix-up with a vexed eye, searching a way out.

Since the political parties have been discordant among themselves ever since the decline of the great bloc in support of national policy, adopted after the Anatolian reverse, the revolution is obliged to take the lead in forming a stout league to combat the Constantiatis. It is reported that Col. Constantiatis is going to take up the leadership of the national union in the elections. He is declared to be about to hold an important council to discuss the launching of a proclamation concerning the elections, the abolition of martial law and the censorship.

The Greek Patriarch is invited by the Turkish Government to share in the festivities to celebrate the Turkish "victory" over the Allies at Lausanne. The invitation has been accepted. The Patriarch said that he would take the first opportunity to congratulate the Ankara Government for its success.

Angora has demanded from the Constantinople press a list of Christians with dubious past to be expelled from Turkish soil. Many Greeks have been arrested again on the charge of having made collections for the Greek Red Cross and Navy.

An American mission destined to inquire into the refugee question has arrived in Athens, where it was received enthusiastically.

MR. LASKER FAVORS MORE "LEVIATHANS"

NEW YORK, July 24.—The construction of two sister ships to the liner Leviathan will be urged by Albert D. Lasker, former chairman of the United States Shipping Board, who returned yesterday aboard the Leviathan, it was said by Meyer Lissner, United States Shipping Board Commissioner. Mr. Lasker, Mr. Lissner says, is as enthusiastic over the performance of the Leviathan on her test trip and maiden voyage that he has already conferred with several senators and representatives regarding the building of similar vessels.

A fund of approximately \$60,000,000 recently established by Congress under the Jones Act, can be used by the Shipping Board for such construction.

TORONTO WILL BUY CHEAP ALBERTA COAL

EDMONTON, Alta., July 24.—As an experiment in competing with costs of anthracite shipped from the United States, 6000 tons of Alberta coal will be sold in Toronto at \$12 a ton, it is announced. H. Greenfield, the Premier, said a freight rate of \$7 per ton had been fixed in the experimental shipments to Ontario over the Canadian National lines.

The Alberta coal price in Toronto compares with \$15.50 asked for United States anthracite there, or \$3.50 less per ton.

TWO NAMED TO PLAN FOREST AIR PATROL

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Col. J. E. Felt of the Army Air Service and R. Headly of the Department of Agriculture have been appointed to confer on the working out of a plan whereby a practical aerial forest patrol

WORLD'S ENGINEERS TO STUDY MINERAL RICHES OF CANADA

Gold, Silver, Asbestos, Nickel Among Products of Commercial Value Attracting Institute's Attention

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Mining engineers from this and other countries will make their summer pilgrimage next month to the heart of Canada's mineral riches. The one hundred and twenty-eight meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, it is announced, will be held Aug. 20 to 31 in Ontario and Quebec.

With the co-operation of the Ministers of Mines of these two provinces and of the members of the Canadian and American Institutes of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the vast mineral wealth of Canada will be placed on exhibition.

Petroleum and gas will be among the principal general subjects of the technical sessions, which are to be held in Montreal. The geology of Santa Elena oil fields, Ecuador, will be discussed by Joseph H. Sinclair of New York and Prof. Charles P. Berkey of Columbia University. Other papers will be presented by A. F. Meston of New York and Oliver U. Bradley of Muskogee, Okla.

The average man of the street if asked what minerals of commercial value were found anywhere near New

York," Secretary F. F. Sharpless of the institute said, "would probably answer 'coal and possibly some iron.' Continuing, he said:

It is scarcely realized by the average citizen with a 24 hours' ride from New York, just a short distance north of the Lakes, lie the deposits from which nearly all the nickel of the world comes from; then, on a little further to the northeast, the richest silver mines that the world has ever known.

Asking what would happen since

the Hollinger mine is today probably the most important gold producing mine of the world, Ned, the highly

probable Dome and McIntyre mines. Then, passing on to the east, down into Quebec, there are the asbestos mines, which are today furnishing the bulk of the asbestos being imported into this country.

The Porcupine gold district and the copper belt in the north of it are attracting considerable attention at present, and the American engineers whose duty it is to advise in respect to them will take this opportunity to familiarize themselves a little further with the districts that are daily referred to in the public press.

BRITISH ARE TOLD HOW DRY LAW ACTS

American Law Contrasted Favorably With License System by Wayne B. Wheeler

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 24.—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in an interview with Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, passing through London on his way to the international Anti-Alcohol Congress at Copenhagen, was told that the results of prohibition in the United States are even more gratifying than its advocates anticipated. Mr. Wheeler was appointed by the President of the United States to head the delegation. Mr. Wheeler said:

We have demonstrated beyond a doubt that prohibition, when enforced, is a success; when only partially enforced, it is better than the license system. It has reduced arrests on drunkenness about 80 per cent.

Total Arrests Drop

This does not tell the whole story for under prohibition arrests of persons were only arrested when the peace was disturbed, or when they became a public nuisance. Under prohibition, public officials who are unfriendly to the law arrest those who make signs of intoxication, in order to make a bad showing for prohibition. Honest public officials, who are trying to do their duty, arrest all who show signs of intoxication, in order to make them tell where they purchased their liquor. In other words, the number of convictions persons are arrested at least 50 per cent greater under the prohibition policy than under the license policy. Even then the total arrests have decreased by half.

It has made prosperity universal for the people. Under the license system the liquor dealers and their tenants of property to him are the ones who get the benefit. Under prohibition the benefits go not only to the man who stops drinking but to his family and to the people generally, in the added prosperity which follows.

People Are Prosperous

The United States is more prosperous and better off in every way since the fact that building conditions are almost prohibitive, and that in places we are paying \$25 daily for bricklayers, we are building more than 9000 new homes every month.

Economic conditions are reflected also in the insurance policies now being issued to people who formerly did not make such plans for their dependents' support. We are writing new almost 1,000,000 new policies monthly, meaning more than \$1,000,000,000 insurance.

The average American citizen is not drinking whiskey or beer, but is wearing better clothes and living in his own home, driving his own automobile with the savings which in many cases herefore were wasted on liquor.

Of course, we are having our troubles with rum smugglers, just as Norway has with her liquor laws, and even as Great Britain is having them. Liquor dealers violate any law, whether it is a restrictive or a prohibitory measure, when they see the chance to make a little money and escape punishment.

Question of Shipping

The United States is not trying to interfere with England's shipping interests or any other country in the enforcement of its own prohibition laws. Every nation must have a right to enforce its own laws within its own jurisdiction, otherwise sovereignty would be destroyed.

We learned prior to the ruling of the Supreme Court, that if liquor is permitted to come within American jurisdiction under the guise of ship's stores, it leaks out in the night time to the bootlegger and rumrunner.

In order to have the law enforced against rumrunners and illicit dealers, it is necessary to operate uniformly within the three-mile limit upon ships.

The drug problem is not a new one in the United States or any other country, and the most reliable reports say that prohibition has not increased the use of drugs in any way.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Rickman, Philadelphia, Pa., and Mrs. T. C. Fowler, Bronxville, N. Y.

O. A. Toeppfer and wife, Cincinnati, O.

Mr. E. Root, Jr., III, Boston, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Alpheus E. Perkins, Buffalo, N. Y.

Faye G. Perkins, Kansas City, Mo.

American visitors registered at the London bureau of The Christian

Science Publishing House yesterday follow:

Lewis Burt King, Lesley, Los Angeles.

Mrs. A. R. Carter, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. W. B. Wheeler, Washington, D. C.

DUBLIN SEES NO BOUNDARY CRISIS

Appointment of Commissioner Brings Slight Comment

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, July 24.—The appointment of a Free State representative on the Boundary Commission is not taken very seriously here. It is regarded as a tactical move for position.

The Free State can now claim it has fulfilled its obligation under the treaty and it is now up to Britain to make the next move. The question is not likely to come before the present Dail, which it is believed will be dissolved by the end of August, and it is expected that with an exchange of notes between Britain and the Free State the matter will not take serious shape until late in the year.

Although the Free State Government emphatically denies that the appointment of a commissioner is an electioneering move, there is no doubt that it puts them in a stronger position, as there has been plenty of "heckling" at public meetings on the subject of the boundary.

In official circles there seems to be some doubt about the British attitude, as the present British Government is thought to be not so well disposed to the Free State Government as was the coalition.

Asked what would happen since the Government of Northern Ireland refused to nominate a representative, a Free State official replied: "England must appoint its representative, and it is not likely that it will allow the Imperial Parliament to be overruled by the subordinate Belfast Parliament."

EUROPEAN LECTURERS SPURN AMERICAN TRIP

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—European celebrities, ordinarily eager to replenish their coffers by lecture tours in the United States, now refuse to come over. James B. Pond, tour manager, declared yesterday on his arrival on the Ordnance. He said he had tried unsuccessfully to arrange visits for George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells,

Rudyard Kipling, Walter de la Mare, and Dr. Sigmund Freud. It is understood that some of these decline to return because of criticism following previous visits here.

Austrian natural scientists, Mr. Pond asserted, refused, though poverty seriously handicapped their researches. They complained Americans were more interested in sensationalism than in "the search for scientific truths."

OKLAHOMA RAILROAD TO TEST COAL RULING

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The Oklahoma Northern Railway Company today sought to test the Interstate Commerce Commission's announced policy of refusing railroads permission to open new coal fields.

The company filed an application to build a 15½-mile extension into the Henryetta coal fields of Oklahoma for the purpose of serving coal mines which have not as yet been opened.

The Commerce Commission in a decision three weeks ago refused a similar application to the Virginian Railway.

The Tilbury dockers immediately responded to the call to cease work, and today they still remain idle, with the exception of a few permanent employees.

Although the dockers' leaders are sanguine that the London and Hull men will soon follow the example of their brethren in the other parts of the Kingdom and return to work, there are today no signs of weakening in the strikers' attitude.

As one of the men declared: "We are as well off now, being fed free by the municipal authorities, as we were when at work."

A sentiment which can be understood

when it is remembered that the average week's work for the vast majority

of the dockers is only a day and a half, representing a weekly wage at

the present minimum rate of 15s. The

DOCKERS' ATTITUDE CONTINUES FIRM

March of 22 Miles Adds to Ranks—Drastic Change of Conditions Needed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 24—Accompanied by a drum and fife band, 3000 London dockers marched from Canning Town to Tilbury on Sunday night and Monday morning in the hope of extending the strike to this outlying part of London's dock system.

Only about 1000 actually completed the 22-mile march, but their efforts were rewarded with success, for nine-tenths of the Tilbury dockers immediately

responded to the call to cease work, and today they still remain idle, with the exception of a few permanent employees.

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casual nature of the dockers' work—a difficulty which experts declare has been going on "for centuries"—is recognized by many as the root of the cause of the present evil, and a drastic reorganization of the conditions of work is demanded with a view to the reduction of the available labor supply to a point at which every man could be insured a full day's work under normal conditions.

GREEK CITIES GREET "GOOD WILL" PARTY

By Special Cable

ATHENS, July 24—The American Near East Relief good will party, with representatives of 14 states, now visiting different cities in the isles of Greece, is receiving a hearty welcome.

At Corfu a great dinner was given in the historical Kaiser's palace of Achillion.

In Athens yesterday there was a dinner and reception at which King George awarded good decorations to the Near East Relief workers.

Today, ladies of Athens give ancient and peasant Greek dances in honor of the party.

Mr. Brodie, the chairman, stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his appreciation of the handling of the refugee problem by the Greek Government and people and his own satisfaction in distributing America's financial contribution. He says America is ready to continue its share of help and co-operation with other nations.

REFINED SUGAR CHEAPER

NEW YORK, July 24—Arbuckle Bros. have cut the price of refined sugar at wholesale 25 points to 8.50 cents a pound.

GREECE CARING FOR ITS REFUGEES

Minister of Public Welfare Studies Situation at First Hand

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, July 24—Dr. Apostolos Doxides, the Minister of Welfare, has arrived here to study the refugee situation. "It is our aim," he said, when interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "to solve the question completely with the victims' interests. The revolutionary government fully sympathizes with the prevailing misery and devotes much of its time to retrieving the woes of the past."

We have 1,200,000 refugees to install. We do not want them to cherish the futile hope that they will be sent back to their homes. We have to house them, provide them with land and the means of support.

The question of exchange, though exact and in itself, has to be faced coolly and carried out in its dispositions to the last point. We center our hope mostly in the £6,000,000 loan, to be floated by the League of Nations, which shall be used exclusively for the refugees.

Under our care many refugees of various nationalities are all getting the same compassionate treatment. I can add, however, that the Armenians are subject to special care on account of their exceptional plight as the race that has suffered most."

Mr. Doxides is a man of broad sympathies, sincere in his words and dealings, enthusiastic and devoted to his mission, with the determination to carry it through.

STAPLES SUPERIOR SERVICE

The Coal Strike

<p

TWILIGHT TALES

A Great Day

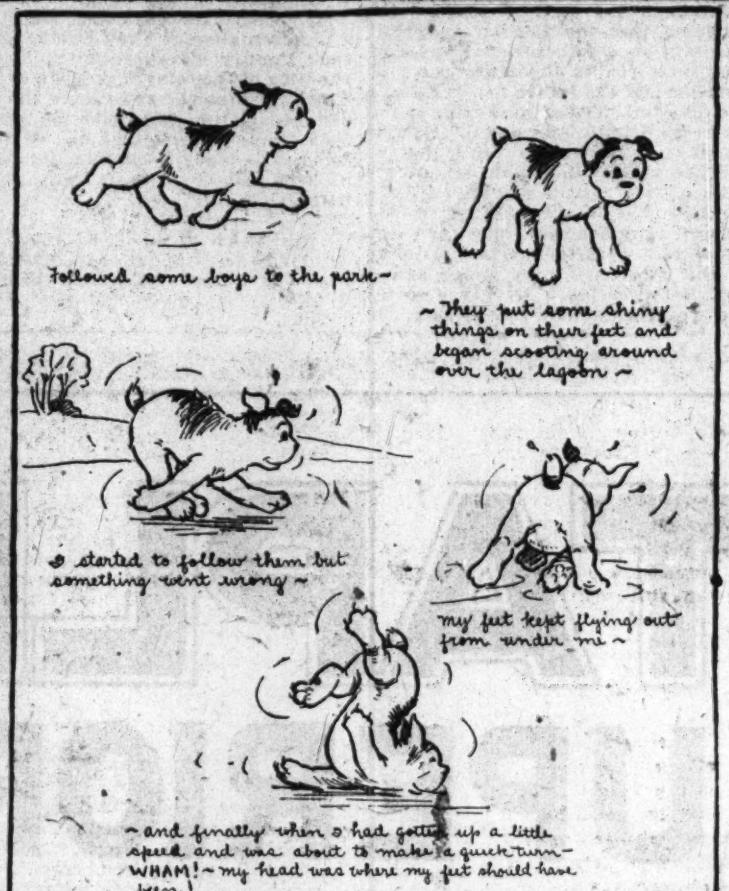
IT HAD been a great day. There and stand still and see what happens."

Little James thought that was an odd way to go up stairs, but there was a long line of people already going up and they didn't seem to be walking at all. So he stepped on a stair—and then the most wonderful thing happened. There he was, with Uncle James behind him, and more people

than he could count in front of him, and they were all standing still and going up at the same time. It was as much fun as sliding down stairs, only he was going in the other direction. He was sliding up stairs! And when they had gone up and up and up, they came to a place where the stairs seemed to turn over and go right down in the sidewalk, and the man in front hopped off, and little James hopped off, and Uncle James hopped off—and there they were in the railway station.

"That is what is called an es-ca-lator, Jimmy," said Uncle James, "and it was invented to save people the trouble of walking up stairs. You see, the stairs move very much like the chain of your bicycle, only they go up instead of going straight ahead, and so if you step on one place at the bottom and stand still, pretty soon the place you stepped on has moved up to the top, and then you step on."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Uncle James had promised to take little James to the circus, and little James lived in such a small town that they had to make a journey to the city when the circus came there. If you have ever been to a circus, you know what it is like; and if you haven't, why, there isn't time enough in this twilight tale to tell you. And although the circus surprised and pleased little James a great deal, it wasn't the most surprising thing that happened to him. The most surprising and delightful thing was what happened when they were on their way home.

Little James and his Uncle James got on a street car, and hardly had they sat down when the street car ran straight into a hole in the ground, and little James and his Uncle were traveling through a cavern all lighted up with electric lights. They got out in the cavern, and went down a flight of stairs into another cavern, and into another car that had a door that opened without anybody to open it, and when they got out of that car Uncle James took little James by the hand and led him to a long, long, long flight of stairs, that went up, up, up, until little James couldn't see where they were going.

"Now, don't try to walk up," said Uncle James, "but just step on the stairs like the man in front of you,

BE CHILD'S "PALS," URGES LECTURER

Parent-Teacher Course Advises Mothers and Fathers

"Parents should be pals of their children, the fathers as well as the mothers," declared Mrs. Winifred Carberry, field secretary of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, this afternoon, in the second lecture of the Parent-Teacher Association course she began yesterday at Boston University. "I know this seems difficult for mothers of several children, but I do think that women should systematize the work in the home so that they can give more time to their children. I know they can do it. They should get an understanding of time and energy, appreciate their value and eliminate waste. Women need a greater sense of efficiency in carrying out their daily duties." She added:

"It was the old idea that women should be interested in their housework and that was all. But we are told that 'Man does not live by bread alone.' We have got to pay more attention to higher things. We have got to be friends to our children."

"Parenthood is the only profession people enter without training, and that is why there is so much trouble with juveniles. Of all the persons in the United States who are in prisons, 72 per cent are under 18 years of age. That proves the system is bad, and mothers do not know their job. Every father and mother instinctively wants to do right by children, but how can they when they do not know how? The Parent-Teacher Association came into existence to meet a mother's need. That proved to be so fundamental, Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, its founder, felt that she needed it, and reasoned that if she, a woman of education, needed it, there must be others. So she started the first national organization of mothers on Feb. 17, 1897.

After a time Mrs. Birney found that they must include the fathers, and a little later that they must include the school, bringing the home and school into copartnership. More and more the association is getting the confidence of educators. Its national offices in Washington are in the building of the National Education Association. The association had a part on the program of the recent National Education Association convention in San Francisco. More and more the educators welcome the organization, recognizing that the school must have the co-operation of the home if the work of the school is to be a success.

The training of the child should begin at birth, Mrs. Carberry said, and the association stresses the study of that period of the child's life. Educators are beginning to see that the training of the child in his pre-school years is very important. It is then that his habits are formed and he is made ready or not for the work of the school. Fathers and mothers should know what the school is like, how it is conducted, its methods of work, school laws and regulations, so as to have an intelligent understanding of what should be done for the child and be ready to help. The Parent-Teacher associations never interfere with the work of the school; that is not its job, but it does strive to bring the home and the school into co-operation. At the request of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, the United States Bureau of Education has gotten out a home service for the education of parents in child training, and Mrs. Carberry recommended systematic study of the course.

SENATOR FOR LAWS RATHER THAN QUIZ IN COAL SITUATION

PROMPT ACTION ON COAL URGED

President Pressed to Emulate Roosevelt—Force Production

Immediate and forceful pressure by President Harding to insure adequate coal supplies for next winter, instead of the calling of a special session of Congress with its customary delay, is urged by Charles Sumner Bird in a telegram to Allen T. Treadway, Representative from Massachusetts, who de-claimed yesterday aboard the Leviathan.

"I still feel," said the Senator, "that Congress made a grave mistake at the last session in not passing substantial legislation, instead of handing over the coal question to a commission for investigation. The commission probably cannot report before the middle of the winter, and its findings can have no effect on the situation as it confronts the people at this time."

"I believed before Congress adjourned that the President should call an extra session immediately to act upon the coal question, and other matters which are of vital importance to the people." It was a great mistake not to do so."

While in Europe Mr. Walsh met many men of importance in an unofficial way and delved as deeply as possible into conditions over there, especially as they affect the American people. He was convinced that the European people do not care for moral assistance from the United States. More people in this country are worrying about Europe than about Europe itself, he said.

Keith's Theater

Keith's Theater, ever supplying something new in entertainment, presents a satisfying program this week, headed by a classical musical act in which Herma Hegedus, violinist, and Juan Reyes, pianist, will merit an applause.

Harry Fox, musical comedy and motion-picture star, has a group of popular songs, varied with a whistling novelty and humorous monologue. In "Blondes," a one-act farce with a cast headed by Chester Clute, both blondes and brunettes find themselves in a perplexing and amusing situation.

Terpsichorean numbers vary from the graceful offerings of Norah Jane and Carl Danish dancers, to the shuffling novelties of Aaron and Kelly.

"A Manly Revue," presented by Ora Munson, with Sheas and Phillips assisting in the dances, combines catchy songs, clever dances, and colorful costumes. The feather fan which Grace Hayes uses so skillfully adds its charm to her group of songs.

A comedy act from the Kelso brothers and company, introducing a solo, "When Irish Hearts Are Smiling," and some astonishing contortion work by the Lusters completed the bill.

CONGREGATIONALISTS TO MEET SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 24—Discussions concerning the World Court, law enforcement, the New England, the press and international relations, are scheduled for the annual session of the National Council of Congregational Churches to be held here Oct. 16-23. President Harding, Henry Wallace, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, the Rev. S. Mark Cadman, Judge Florence E. Allen and Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick are among those invited to speak. Special commissions on industrial problems and on church co-operation will report.

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Exclusive Furnishings Our REPUTATION and SUCCESS are founded upon

Character, Perseverance and Honesty

VALUES DEFENDABLE

PRICES NOT UNREASONABLE

10% Discount on Most Cash Sales

MASSACHUSETTS PREPARES BILLBOARD LAW AMENDMENTS

Standardization Purposed—State Hopes for Test Case to Clarify Present Statute

New and more drastic rules for the regulation of billboards and other outdoor advertising are under consideration by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works and will be the subject of a public hearing, open to all interested in restriction of this form of advertising along the highways, to be given at a date to be announced shortly.

While the amendments to the present set of regulations are not in final form and therefore are not announced, they are known to be the fruit of experience in the administration of this new and somewhat difficult piece of legislation. It is understood that the rules will include steps toward standardization. This question is involved in proposals to restrict billboards to 11 by 25 feet in size, as opposed to the present virtually unlimited size which results in boards as much as 150 feet in length.

Since the passage of the Massachusetts billboard regulation law by the Legislature in 1920, it has been administered with a degree of caution and fairness. Public officials have tended to feel their way; building up public sentiment, maintaining an attitude inviting co-operation from outdoor advertisers, and learning from experience. It is felt that this procedure has been largely successful, particularly in that it has not defeated the fundamental purpose of the act by too precipitate enforcement.

Newton and Milton Made Promises

The act authorizes the regulation of all advertising devices along the public highways within the public view. It also gives the billboard division of the Department of Public Works the power to devise regulations, and provides for a fine of \$100 for violation of these rules and \$500 in case signs are maintained unlawfully.

Under the regulations a license fee of \$50 is collected from all persons engaged in outdoor advertising. No signs can be erected without a permit. None may be placed within 300 feet of a park, reservation or playground. The division is authorized to set aside certain highways and certain sections of highways as places of scenic beauty and to bar the erection of unsightly billboards along them.

It is also provided that cities and towns may enact ordinances or by-laws for the further regulation and restriction of billboards, subject to the approval of the division. In this provision centers the existing issues of billboard regulation. The City of Newton was the first to enact an ordinance. This local statute prohibited the "erection and maintenance" of billboards within the public view in certain specified sections. Newton asked the approval of the division, promising to test the law with respect to its prohibitory features. This was not done. Then the Town of Milton came forward with a set of by-laws for approval and with the same promise.

Divided Authority Criticized

Neither of these communities has seen fit to carry through a program, which, if it is followed, would be of estimable value in the proper administration of the act. It is felt that a test case arising out of action to enforce an ordinance against "maintaining" a signboard already erected would clarify the entire statute and provide a firmer groundwork than now exists.

Considerable question has arisen with regard to the effectiveness of a divided authority in the administration of the act. It is felt by some that it should be a state law entirely, or a matter for purely local regulation, but not both. More than a year ago a number of communities in the State submitted drafts of local regulations for the department's approval. These were imperfect and were sent back in time for action at the annual town meetings, but in only one case has a set of by-laws been revised and returned to the department.

Frank A. Lyman, Associate Commissioner of Public Works, in charge of the billboard law, says that the division is having no difficulty over the regulation of new boards. No new boards are going up on the borders of highways of scenic beauty, he asserts. No blots are being placed on the landscape in communities where local regulations are pending. No unsightly billboards are being reared.

OWENS-ELMES, LIMITED THE HANAN STORE 59 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. The extensive patronage enjoyed by this store is the result of careful attention to quality and style and a sincere desire to give honest service to women and men in the selection of their footwear.

SIMPSON'S

Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts., Toronto



Merchandise at all times choice and desirable; Service that seeks your convenience and satisfaction; Prices that afford daily opportunities of economy.

SIMPSON

Company Limited

Mail Orders Filled

TORONTO REGINA

Write for Catalogue

were not as stated, and that the work was delayed by the State.

Since the last hearing Mr. Benton has been in touch with the Secretary of the Navy in an effort to locate Commander Webb, who was detailed by the Federal Government to assist in the construction of the dock. The deposition will include testimony relating to the character of the soil and the manner of placing the backfill in the dry dock area.

Plenty of Foodstuffs in Cold Storage

Massachusetts Has 1,862,784 More Pounds Than Last Year

Foodstuffs plenty are in storage in the warehouses of Massachusetts, according to a report issued today by Hermann C. Lythgoe, director of the food and drug division of the Department of Public Works, showing that on July 1 there were \$4,353,638 pounds of foodstuffs in cold storage houses, compared with \$2,490,851 on July 1, 1922.

Eggs holdings are somewhat higher than usual, the report shows, and poultry holdings are above the average. Butter and meat supplies, with the exception of beef, are somewhat below the average. The per capita holdings on July 1 were 62 eggs, two pounds of butter, 1 1/2 pounds of poultry, two-thirds pound of beef, 3 1/2 pounds of pork and one-fifth pound of lamb.

CANADIAN PACIFIC PLANS OVERSEAS LINE FROM PORTLAND, ME.

PORLTAND, ME., July 24 (Special) —

Passenger and freight service between Portland, Liverpool and Glasgow by a line of steamships controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railroad is a strong possibility for the coming winter.

Such a line was projected last winter, but, owing to the then uncompleted condition of the State Pier, the pier was held in abeyance.

Representatives of the Canadian Pacific have been in conference with Henry F. Merrill, chairman of the board of directors of the Port of Portland, regarding the enterprise. For more than 12 years the Canadian Pacific has desired a steamship service between Portland and ports in the British Isles, but, owing to the control by the Grand Trunk Railroad of all available Portland piers, entry here was not possible. With the completion of the State Pier, the way is open.

FAVOR LAW—NOT WAR POSTERS

Law—Not War posters, which the committee for international co-operation is distributing free in the present promotion celebration, July 28-29, have met ready acceptance among Boston business houses and in private homes, committee workers report. The posters, which are designed to drive home the idea of the substitution of law for war in the settlement of national disputes, are available at committee headquarters, 161 Tremont Street.

10TH CAVALRY READY FOR CAMP

Members of the one hundred and tenth cavalry, Massachusetts National Guard, will leave next Saturday for Quonset Point, R. I., for a 15-day encampment under the command of Maj. Gen. T. G. Galbraith.

The unit consists of 450 officers and men. On Aug. 15 the one hundred and first observation squadron will leave for the flying field at Mineola, L. I., for a short encampment.

THE STORE OF SATISFACTION

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Howard and Lexington Sts.

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Baltimore and Liberty Streets

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Established 1882

JOEL GUTMAN & CO.

A Good Store for Quality

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Vernon 6335

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Vernon 6335

SUFFRAGE SPREADS IN SOUTH AMERICA

But Wives Still Need Husbands' Assent, English Woman Says, to Enter Business

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 20—"Compared with the women of North America," Miss Mary Sheepshanks, speaker and social-worker, recently returned from studying woman's position in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "the women of South America are not nearly so well known. Interests Are Narrow

"Looked at as a whole, the woman's movement in South America gives rise to disappointment. South American women possess great beauty, charm and grace, and are perhaps the best dressed women in the world, but the old Spanish-Moorish tradition of secluded idleness imported by the original colonists, still dominates the social life of the continent."

Continuing, Miss Sheepshanks said:

"A leaven, however, is working in practically every one of the republics small, but already discernible, led by a large group of noted women, and these mostly of recent Italian, Basque, or other European origin."

In Uruguay, for instance, the most advanced Republic in South America as regards women's political status, there is a keen group of progressive women under the inspiring leadership of Dr. Franklin Luisi, an Argentine of French and Italian parentage, the first woman in Uruguay to graduate for the B. S. degree.

University education is free in Uruguay, and legislation, especially women's, is advanced, more advanced than in any other part of the continent. This may possibly be due to the fact that Uruguay has a feminist president, Dr. Baltasar Brum.

Husband's Consent Needed

In the three countries visited by Miss Sheepshanks married women have no civil rights. The mother has a right to the equal guardianship of her children with the father, but no property rights. A married woman may not act as witness, nor exercise a profession without her husband's permission. She continued:

Another noted woman leader in the Argentine is Dr. Lanteri, who is standing for Congress and who is the only woman in South America who conducts street meetings.

In the Argentine, Dr. Alicia Moreau is one of the most noted feminists. She is editor of the Argentine review, *Humanidad Nueva* (New Humanity), and a tireless social worker on behalf of various public health measures for the working classes.

Women at University

In Chile, Señora Labarca-Hewettson, a gifted teacher and writer, has considerable influence in the more progressive circles.

Brazil also has an active woman's movement, led by Dona Bertha Lutz, of Rio Janeiro. She is founder and president of the Brazil League for the Emancipation of Women, and one of the most active feminists in South America.

Dona Lutz is secretary of the National Museum, a position won by competitive examination. Mainly owing to her efforts, the University of Rio de Janeiro has thrown open to women all positions on its teaching and executive staff.

"Although the number of progressive women in South America is

comparatively small," Miss Sheepshanks concluded, in summary, "there are certain hopeful indications for the future."

The number of women lawyers, teachers and engineers is increasing, and this, together with the bracing influence of North America, and the attraction of French culture, are hopeful factors in the future progress of the South American woman."

DR. BUTLER IS TOLD OF BRITISH AMITY

Task of World Today, He Says, Is to Put People Under Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 20.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York, holder of the Watson Chair in the English universities, and missionary in the cause of Anglo-American friendship, was the guest of honor at a dinner of the Pilgrims at the Hotel Victoria on the anniversary of the signing of Magna Charta. Lord Desborough presided over a large and distinguished gathering.

H. A. L. Fisher in proposing the toast of "Our Guest," intrusted to Dr. Butler the following message to his countrymen:

We are not content with the purely passive friendship with the great Republic of America, but we desire cordial creative co-operation in all the great tasks which confront us and which the common efforts of two great liberty-loving communities will enable us to surmount and solve.

Responding, Dr. Butler said that in modern civilization, and particularly in such civilizations as those of Great Britain and the United States, no government, however authoritative, popular or well established, could ever fully represent and express the will of the people.

Dr. Butler discussing Magna Charta, as briefly described in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, said that this grant put a King under the law, when today, he said, the one great task before the world was to put the people, whether organized in minorities, or whether expressing themselves in majorities, in representative fashion—to put the people themselves under the law. In 1215 it was a tyrant with a single head, in 1923 it might be a tyrant with many heads, but none the less a tyrant unless they put it below the law and kept it there.

PAY RISE GRANTED

RAILROAD WORKERS

CHICAGO, July 24.—Signal department employees on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company received increases in wages it was announced by the two carriers through the Railroad Labor Board. The increase granted amounted to 3 cents an hour and is retroactive to July 15 on the Lackawanna and July 16 on the other road.

Representatives of the Brotherhood of Railroad Train Employees have negotiated satisfactory wage increases ranging from 3 to 4 cents an hour for station employees on the Boston Terminal Company the board also announced. The increases were effective July 20.

KING BORIS III OF BULGARIA DRIVES FIRST TRAIN INTO VIDIN

Democratic Young Monarch, in a Smock, From Cab of His Engine, Makes Impromptu Speech to People of City

SOFIA, July 6—King Boris III of Bulgaria recently received the representative of The Christian Science Monitor in the Dvorets, or palace, here and in the course of more than an hour's conversation that followed, revealed a remarkable personality.

If the King who is reigning over but not governing this Nation is a man of thought, he is also a man of action. At the end of the trip in the special train, the writer saw him leaving out of the cab in which he had driven the people of Vidin into the city on the Danube, and there, dressed in his smock, deliver an impromptu address to the people of Vidin. And back of these manifestations of democracy was the accumulated shadow of the problems that were pressing upon him and his people.

King Boris Cheerful

So far as the King himself was concerned, Boris III bore his burden as cheerfully as his people do. The foreign newspaper correspondents he frequently put on this footing of equality by a friendly nod or a chance remark. He seemed to be seeking every opportunity to break the wall of isolation behind which, by international agreement and personal necessity, he is now living. For King Boris is virtually a prisoner in the palace in which his now exiled father lived and in which he himself is now awaiting the future.

The pinch of necessity is felt in the palace. This need is indicated by the fact that the King's civil list, in arrears, remains at the figure at which it stood before the war, when his father was king, although the purchasing power of the lev has been reduced by nine-tenths. It is a lonely life that the King lives in the Dvorets, with his two sisters, Evdokia and Nadejda.

An Hour's Questioning

When the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was ushered into the King's study by a servant, Boris III arose briskly, strode forward and shook his hand warmly. Then followed an hour's conversation, carried on mostly by the King, who overwhelmed his visitor with questions. He wanted to know about prohibition and the success of democracy in America, and about the status of scholars in America, and a wide variety of other things. His conversation was liberally sprinkled with epigrams—for instance: "I do not think that in the last analysis mankind ever takes a backward step. It may appear to

DAKOTAS TO BACK MR. HARDING IN 1924 UNLESS RADICAL RUNS

(Continued from Page 1)

emergence, across the state line, of Henrik Shipstead plus Magnus Johnson.

Jerry D. Bacon of Grand Forks, pioneer crusader against the Nonpartisan, declares they are "through." He says that patriotic Republicans and Democrats, however, still need to remain on the watch-tower, because farm discontent is ripe and raw material for political incendiaries is plentiful. But North Dakota, according to Mr. Bacon, has had its fill of Nonpartisan panaceas, has paid a costly toll for the experiment, and never again will hand the State over to the Nonpartisan.

It appears that Lynn J. Frazier was due to local conditions, and in no wise denotes that North Dakota has re-embraced the League. Senator Porter J. McCumber (R.), might have been renominated and re-elected except for certain unpopular federal appointments which he instigated and for his flirtations with the Nonpartisan crowd. Then the Democrats made an unfortunate nomination in opposition to Mr. Frazier, who had wrested the regular Republican nomination from Mr. McCumber.

Religion in Politics

The religious note entered into the campaign, and, because of a combination of factors that had little to do with the nonpartisan movement, Mr. Frazier was elected. At the same election the state administration was recovered by the stalwarts, R. A. Nestos, a Republican, being elected Governor.

Both North Dakota and South

Dakota expect to send Harding delegations, suddenly reorganize them for the benefit of the American farmer. The farmer has been hard hit. That is all he knows; and he insists that the Administration and Congress get busy on the paramount job of getting him out of his fix. He is impatient with excuses and extenuations. He wants action.

Although President Harding did not tour this section of the northwest on his way to Alaska, his speeches on the World Court, rail consolidation, prohibition, agriculture, taxation and labor were, of course, addressed to Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Iowa quite as directly as to the regions he traversed. Mr. Harding was not the choice of the northwest for President in 1920. This was Wood county, or Lowden country, or Hiram Johnson country. Yet it voted solidly for Mr. Harding and, broadly speaking, it has liked him, although one encounters an amazing universality of view that he is "too much in the grip of the east" ever to be a completely satisfactory President to the west.

Bonus Veto Was Costly

Mr. Harding's veto of the soldiers' bonus cost him some popularity in the west, too. The President's speeches were fully reported in the northwest and widely read, though they do not seem to have stirred people very deeply. It is harvest time and the farmer's interest was attuned exclusively to his crops—and to his manifold tribulations incident thereto.

Both North Dakota and South

Dakota expect to send Harding delegations to the Republican national convention in 1924. The President will have no serious rival for them except Robert M. La Follette, and Republicans in both states are confident they can beat Mr. La Follette if there is a show-down in the primaries. Whether Mr. Harding can carry the Dakotas against a third party, headed by Henry Ford or Mr. La Follette, is a matter of speculation. The President's cause would at least be in jeopardy if farm conditions should not take a drastic turn for the better.

No Republican candidate for any office is 100 per cent safe in the west in these times. The G. O. P. is a party in power, and it seems condemned to bear the brunt of the farm's disfavor in what Ulysses S. G. Cherry, one of South Dakota's Democratic leaders, jointly terms a period of "grinding readjustment."

South Dakota Prosperous

South Dakota appears to have staved off Non-Partisan League radicalism by timely concessions in the direction of state socialism. It enacted a system of farm loans from the public treasury, established a state cement-plant and even conducts a coal state mine. It furthermore has had the advantage of seeing North Dakota sow its Socialistic wild oats, and been able to profit from the example. Bankers at Sioux Falls, one of the most metropolitan of midwest small-city communities, insist that South Dakota farmers are neither impoverished nor discouraged.

Country banks, even at points remote from a railroad, have millions of dollars of farmer money on deposit.

Foreclosures are infrequent, and, although many borrowers are delinquent for interest and mortgage installments, farmers are apparently far from being "down and out."

South Dakota is no longer an essentially wheat-growing state. As in Iowa, corn has become the big crop.

Diversified farming is on the march in the Dakotas. Many authorities think it spells the salvation of the agricultural community. It requires a farmer to keep busy the year round, makes him less dependent on one or two crops, gives him less time to brood over his trials, and generally makes for improved morale. In the spread of diversified farming may lie hidden the solution of many of the northwest's problems—and, as not the least of them, preservation from political radicalism.

Some say it has turned the corner and henceforward will operate at a profit, while fulfilling its purpose of giving the farmer better prices for grain and cheaper flour. Among mill boosters is Jerry Bacon, whose model farm, "Villie Hedge," abuts the state line. "Don't state they have confidence and declare the mill will turn out to be like other nonpartisan projects, an expensive and hopeless experiment.

Although he is assured on many hands in North Dakota that the Nonpartisan League and the Farmers-Laborites—they are practically synonymous politically—are "through," the conditions continue to a very large extent. The farmers are "up against it" in North Dakota, as everywhere else in the west. They have precisely the same grievances—the grievances that caused them to grasp at the radical straws "Townleyism" held out to them six or seven years ago.

They are paying peak prices for necessities, and getting rock-bottom prices for their own products. They have a grudge against the Government for stimulating agricultural production during the war period and then "letting them down" in the deflation period. The farmers assert they have not had a square deal at the Government's hands.

FOLK DANCING GROWS IN FAVOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, England, July 7.—The English Folk Dance Society, which has recently completed the twelfth year of its existence, now has branches in 36 provincial towns in England, one in Edinburgh and two in America—at New York and Boston.

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They are not much concerned with explanations that world unrest, supply-and-demand economics, war aftermath and all that sort of thing are to blame. They are little appeased by assurances that international conditions are such that no United States Government can, by legislative en-

actments, make things better.

The shipments this year will contain only seeds of Sitka spruce, as none of the Douglas fir seeds are available, due to the failure of the crop in America last year. As a matter of fact, Lord Lovat has informed Mr. Pack, president of the American Tree Association, that the Sitka spruce is particularly desired. The Douglas fir gave most unexpected satisfaction, but it is anticipated that results with Sitka spruce will be equally gratifying.

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LISTLESS TRADE MARKS PRIMARY CLOTH CENTERS

No Buyers' Strike but Distributors' Fear of One Holds Back Business

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 24 (Special)—Primary cotton goods markets have continued listless during the last week despite the fact that retail trade is fully as good if not better than this time last year.

There is no buyers' strike so far as the retail public is concerned, but the producers of cotton goods find that the fear of the distributors that a buyers' strike may develop against prices based on 25 cent raw cotton, has brought about the same condition as to trading as if there actually were a buyers' strike.

Wages in industrial centers are still not far below the war peak and despite the heavy curtailment of production which is going on in textile producing plants, there is not much unemployment for those who really want to find work. In other words, the purchasing power in the industrial sections of the east and middle west is not greatly reduced from what it formerly was.

In the farming sections, however, there is a different story. Crops are good, but prices for farm products have declined badly since late spring and prospects for autumn buying by the rural population do not look as good now as they did a few months ago when jobbers received from such sections the early bookings of fall goods.

Few Cancellations

Deliveries are now going out on such forward contracts, there having been but very little cancellation as yet. Jobbers are apprehensive, that a heavier part of this early business may be revoked before the middle of August, but if it is not it will probably mean an early resumption of buying in the gray goods markets.

The extent to which prices have declined can be readily seen from the fact that 38½ in. 64x60s are still being delivered by some mills on old contracts placed at levels above 11 cents, although this week the same goods are offered from certain quarters in the gray goods markets at 8½ cents.

The attempt of the manufacturers to force business during a normally dull season of the year, in the hope of keeping their plants running steadily has undermined all confidence in values without producing the business required.

The rapidly improving crop prospects in the cotton-growing districts have punctured the cotton famine bubble, and declining prices for the raw material have not helped any in stabilizing cotton goods prices.

Cotton manufacturers have accepted the inevitable and are now closing their plants until business develops, very few of them caring to take any chances on making up unsold goods on what may prove a high raw material market.

Mill men and many distributors too expect a resumption of activity by Sept. 15, possibly a month sooner, but meanwhile the trade is marking time with the depleted stocks already in hand and hoping that sufficient goods will be available when they are needed.

Prints in Doldrums

Print cloth markets were in the doldrums all last week, with buying confined to small lots of quick goods at very close prices. There was not much change from the previous week so far as quotations went, and from the present outlook there seems little likelihood that values will go much lower.

Most of the eastern print cloth mills seem to have set 55 cents a pound as the minimum below which they will not go, and as a result there was very little business of any kind done during the last week in eastern-made goods. Fall River (Mass.) sales for the week were estimated at not much more than 20,000 pieces, or hardly a half-day's run, while the mills in that center were turning out only about a quarter of their normal product. Mills in Rhode Island and in northern New England are also going on short time or closing altogether for a period.

Fine Goods and Yarns

The fine goods mills, although not much affected, are getting very little business on the standard plain constructions made from combed yarns and are consequently shutting down their plain looms as fast as orders expire.

There is a good demand for fancies and novelties, and for that reason the fine goods mills are not likely to shut down or to go on short-time schedules, but the volume of output, of course, is affected by the stoppage of so many plain looms.

Yarn mills are still struggling to keep any equipment at all in operation. Each week brings the report of this or that spinning mill closing for an indefinite period, and yarn prices are gradually slipping to lower and lower levels.

It has been estimated that the current output of combed yarn mills is hardly 25 per cent of normal, and the immediate outlook is not so very promising for a quick resumption of normal production.

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Oscar Wells

OSCAR WELLS, president of the First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., one of the largest banking institutions of the southern states, started in the banking business when a boy. He was reared in Platte County, Missouri, and lived through his childhood with his grandfather. When 16 years old he went into the Wells' Banking Company of Platte City as a boy. His great uncle was president of the bank at the time. In 1894 he forsook his business career to finish school, going to Bethany College at Bethany, W. Va., and remaining there three years. He returned to the world of finance in 1898, becoming assistant cashier of his uncle's bank.

In 1902 he went to Edgerton, Mo., as president of the Bank of Edgerton. In 1905 he took a long step, going to Fort Worth, Tex., as cashier of the Fort Worth National Bank, and in 1909 became cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Houston.

In 1912 he was made vice-president of the Union National Bank of Houston and in 1913 of the First National Bank of the same city. In 1914, when the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas was opened, he was elected a class A director by the banks of group No. 1 and became governor. In 1915 he left Dallas to come to Birmingham as president of the First National Bank, the position which he now holds.

For two years he was chairman of the treasury certificate department of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. Since the war he has served a term on the federal advisory council to the Federal Reserve Board, and has spent several months as a member of the Superior Liquidating Commission of Cuba. He is a member of the several clubs in this city, and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

News of Freemasonry

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 26

CHARTERS for new Royal Arch Chapters have been granted by the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland to meet at Cape Coast and Baffron as well as at Bega, Sydney (two), Bankstown, Redfern, Portland, Mittagong, and Henry, all these places being in New South Wales; and one at Auckland, New Zealand. The Earl of Stair has been elected Grand Superintendent of Galloway, William Dinnidale of Dumfriesshire; Alexander Naughty of Ross and Cromarty; and A. F. Mackenzie of Inverness. On the recommendations of the chapters in Natal, Joseph Gaunt Hunter has been elected to rule over that province.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Earl of Elgin, Grand Master of Scotland, has been drawing comparisons between Freemasonry in Scotland and England, based on his recent

visit to the country south of the Tweed. He claims that the Grand Lodge of Scotland is the most representative and democratic body, probably in the world.

♦ ♦ ♦

In Scotland the Grand Lodge consists of representatives sent from each daughter lodge under the constitution, these being the master and wardens, or their proxies, but opportunity is given to each lodge to send its own representative. These change from time to time, so that the feeling of the Grand Lodge is always in touch with the feeling of daughter lodges.

♦ ♦ ♦

In England also the Provincial Grand Master is appointed for life, whereas in the provinces in Scotland Provincial Grand Masters are appointed for five years only, but in the Grand Lodge itself for one year only.

WESTINGHOUSE BUSINESS

Official bookings and billings of the Westinghouse Electric Company for the first three months of the fiscal year ended June 30, last, showed an increase over the similar period of 1922 of \$15,500,000. In this order, taken as an advance of \$9,381,177 in goods billed out.

GARDNER CAR DOES BETTER

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The Gardner Motor Company produced 6000 cars in the first six months, compared with 9000 for the entire year 1922.

After opening at 1/2 cent decline to 1/2 cent advance, September 76½ @ 98½ c., and December \$1.01 @ 1.01½, were followed by additional down turns before the decline was checked.

Opening at 1/2 cent decline to 1/2 cent advance, September 76½ @ 98½ c., the corn market held close to the initial range.

Oats sympathized with wheat weakness. Starting at 1/4 cent off to a shade up, September 35½ c., prices later declined to sag.

Provisions were weak.

MATERIAL DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES FINALLY CHECKED

CHICAGO, July 24—Wheat underwent a material setback in price to day during the early dealings, "bears" making much of a sharp decline in Liverpool quotations and of weakness in the New York stock market.

Opening prices which ranged from 76½ @ 98½ c. lower, with September 98½ @ 98½ c. and December \$1.01 @ 1.01½, were followed by additional down turns before the decline was checked.

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ALL RUSSIA EAGER TO ATTEND SCHOOL

Many Students Are Mature Men and Women, but All Are Filled With Desire to Learn

MOSCOW, July 2 (Special Correspondence)—One of the most striking characteristics of the Russian revolution was the universal thirst for knowledge which it stimulated. The whole Russian people showed its eagerness to go to school. Some very interesting educational experiments remain, notably the "Rabfacs," or workers' high schools, which are established in all the large Russian cities.

The central idea behind these high schools is to take workers from the factory and peasants from the plow and fit them for higher education.

Students Variously Chosen

The students in the Rabfacs are selected by various bodies, by the trade-unions, by the Communist Party, and by the Soviets. Tuition is supplied free. The students receive a monthly pay-off, or ration, from the State, together with a small salary from their trade-unions. Their course lasts for three years and embraces a wide variety of subjects: literature and history, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology. Political economy and the social sciences are also taught, but from the Marxian viewpoint.

Three types of courses are given in these schools. About two-thirds of the students elect technical courses, designed to prepare them as engineers, chemists, and technical experts. About 20 per cent are specializing in biological subjects, while 10 per cent are studying the social sciences. The Rabfacs also give a few courses in pedagogy.

Novel System of Promotion

The method of determining a student's promotion is quite novel. No marks are given and no examinations are held, except at the end of the course. At the end of each term the teacher meets his class and gives his opinion about the ability of every student. He reviews the student's record, his natural capacity, his preparation, his industry. In the end he says whether the student should or should not be promoted. The students then state their opinions on the case. They give their impressions of the student in question; and it is on the basis of this discussion that his promotion is decided. Usually the teacher and the students agree, but when they do not, the matter is referred to the governing board of the school for settlement.

The question of discipline scarcely comes up in the Rabfacs at all. Many of the students are mature men and women, and all are filled with a passionate desire to learn. To them education is not a luxury, but a prize to be won only after painful struggle.

In spite of these disadvantages most of the Rabfacs students finish their courses and enter the universities. There are now 80 of these workers' high schools in Russia, with accommodation for 30,000 students. This number increases by 5000 every year. It is too soon, of course, to judge the success of this experiment, but if the Rabfacs, who have only been in existence for four years, continue to expand in accordance with their present plans, their influence on the life of Russia should become increasingly strong in the future.

LAID-UP TONNAGE INCREASES

LONDON, July 24.—The Chamber of Shipping's quarterly statement shows an increase of 32 per cent in the number of British vessels of 1000 tons or over laid up in British ports since April 1. At the former date there were 293 vessels of 506,372 tons, a decrease from the previous quarter. Now there are 347 ships of 667,527 tons, not counting those laid up in foreign ports, which, according to rumor, are fairly numerous.

London owes a debt of gratitude to the discoverer, Mr. Plumbe of Peckham, otherwise known as the "Penny Scooter Man." According to the Evening News, Mr. Plumbe keeps a fleet of about two dozen scooters and lets them out to the school children of the district. He charges a penny for 15 minutes. It is a much more paying business than letting out bicycles, he says, because scooters cost so much less for repairs. But the ride

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in London

London, July 24

IT IS a somewhat unusual thing for a layman to speak in a church in this country, but this is an innovation which the Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard has introduced into his Sunday evening services at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, when after the service is finished he invites prominent laymen to address those of the congregation who care to stay on important topics relating to political, social or international affairs.

Last Sunday Lord Astor addressed a crowded congregation on the subject of the Local Option Bill known as the Bishop of Oxford's bill, which was before the House of Lords. Lord Astor said that on the subject of temperance there were three alternative positions: (1) to go on as they were, (2) prohibition, (3) local option. He stated that the particular bill which was before the House of Lords had been the support of religious bodies generally throughout the country and 50 bishops of the Church of England were active supporters.

He appealed to the congregation to support their own leaders. It was a clear and courageous little speech and was not without effect on an audience which no doubt included many who were not regular members of this congregation.

He argued that neutrality on the drink question was impossible, was given with great conviction, and he showed that any attempt to be neutral must ultimately mean support of the side which favored the sale of intoxicating liquor.

♦ ♦ ♦

As a race, motorcyclists often dress very much alike, which fact was doubtless responsible for an amusing occurrence recently. A motorcyclist passing Tally-Ho Corner in Finchley turned his head to see that his billion partner was comfortable and found to his amazement that she was someone he had never seen before. Explanations were precipitated, from which it appeared that at the last stopping place this lady had followed her fiancée from a teashop and, as she thought mounted the seat behind him. Evidently in crossing the pavement, however, her eyes wandered from her fiancée and her steps followed suit, for she confidently mounted behind the other man who, sitting astride his machine and with his back toward her, was walking for his lady to make a purchase in the same shop. He received the "right" signal and gayly departed with the wrong girl. History does not relate if the other two met and what they said!

♦ ♦ ♦

It takes very little to collect a crowd in a London street, and a crowd round the window of a ladies' hatshop in sale time or any other time may be regarded as permissible. But a crowd round a man's hatshop in the Strand betokens something out of the ordinary. And so it was. A hat made completely of cork. The ordinary straw hat shape with a dark brown band to set off the lighter shade of the cork, and this on one of the only really hot days that London has had so far. It looked smart and cool. It must be very light. Is it to be a new fashion?

♦ ♦ ♦

London owes a debt of gratitude to the discoverer, Mr. Plumbe of Peckham, otherwise known as the "Penny Scooter Man." According to the Evening News, Mr. Plumbe keeps a fleet of about two dozen scooters and lets them out to the school children of the district. He charges a penny for 15 minutes. It is a much more paying business than letting out bicycles, he says, because scooters cost so much less for repairs. But the ride

is fast and furious for all that;

and when the scootersists return, the jug of cold water Mr. Plumbe keeps in his shop comes in most useful. It is wonderful what a thirst you can get out of a pennyworth of scootering!

In the rush hours, Mr. Plumbe has his hands full chalking the time on his stick of the scooters and collecting the pennies as the children dash off to enjoy their crowded quarters-of-an-hour of joyous life. He has his troubles, too, for listen to the story the Evening News tells of one of his clients. She was a charming little girl, about as high as two cups and a saucer. When she wheeled in her scooter more or

STOCKS DISPLAY IRREGULAR TREND IN DULL MARKET

Bears Are Still Aggressive When Opportunity Offers

Oils Weak

Opening prices in today's New York stock market continued yesterday's irregular course. Rails, oils and steel shares receded fractionally, while many miscellaneous industrial stocks improved. Burns Bros. B., North American preferred, and Mallison recorded gains of a point each.

With few exceptions the entire list turned heavy soon after the opening, with selling in the rails, oils, steels and equipments proceeding aggressively.

Great Northern preferred dipped 2 points, to 61 1/4, a new low for the year. Associated Oil sold 2 points lower, and numerous stocks fell off a point or more.

The feature of the foreign exchange market opening was a drop of a cent, marking a new low at .000214 cents.

Steels Under Pressure

Prices strengthened some in the second hour, but advances generally left stocks fractionally lower than closing quotations yesterday. Much of the selling was traceable to circulation of a pessimistic interview on European conditions by a prominent banker just back from abroad.

Steel shares continued under pressure, Gulf States declining 1 1/4.

Call money opened at 4% per cent.

Persistent selling of the steels, equipments, rails, and oils resulted in a spread of the downward movement to other parts of the list in the early afternoon. Central Leather preferred dropped 3 1/2 and the common 1 1/4, despite a favorable earning statement for the first six months of the year. Other large losses included De Pon 4 1/2, Baldwin 2 3/4, May department stores 2, and Bethlehem, and Gulf States steels 1 1/2 each. Middle west and western railroads were pushed down 1 to 1 1/2 points, and Studebaker dropped 1%.

Bond Prices Irregular

Price movements in the early dealings in bonds today were irregular and within a narrow trading area. Foreign bonds, particularly the European and South American issues, were in good demand at moderate increases. Active United States Government bonds were slightly reactionary. Net changes among the railroad mortgages were small, with numerous long-dated issues pointing downward. Minneapolis & St. Louis refunding \$2 yielded 1 1/4 points. Pierced Oil 8s advanced 2 1/4 points, reflecting favorable influence of the election of a new board of directors by the preferred stockholders. Other changes in the industrial group were unimportant.

PLENTY OF CREDIT IS AVAILABLE FOR FARMING PURPOSES

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 24.—"There is plenty of credit available for the farmers at a fair rate of interest to enable them to market their crops orderly," declared Merton L. Corey, member of the Federal Farm Loan Board in charge of the newly organized intermediate credit banks.

He expressed the view that market conditions at present would require the farmers to hold their wheat until there is a recovery in prices. Mr. Corey had just returned from a conference at St. Paul, Minn., when seen by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He said:

"The farmers at St. Paul told me they would need about \$50,000,000 and we are now negotiating for a loan of something like that amount. They are waiting for a few days to see the course of the market."

"The attitude of the Federal Farm Loan Board in carrying out the law," said Mr. Corey, "is that the farmers should have all the credit they need to market their crops in an orderly manner, but the law does not contemplate that we should encourage price-fixing by the farmers of their production."

"If the farmers find that there is too much wheat in the world to grow it at a profit, they will not plant so much next year. It is not our function to try and regulate the production or prices of wheat, but simply afford ample financial facilities for the farmers to do what they care to do. Our loans are made at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent and they run for not less than six months."

"I do not contemplate that the Intermediate Credit Banks will lend more than \$50,000,000 this year, but if necessary we can raise many times that amount through the sale of debentures to the public. The 12 intermediate credit banks are capitalized at \$60,000,000 and we can issue debentures up to 10 times that amount, or \$600,000,000. Besides we have available some \$57,000,000 in the treasury after deducting the \$2,000,000 already advanced."

PACIFIC MILLS

EARNINGS BIG

The Pacific Mills' financial statement for the six months ending June 30, showing net sales of \$26,045,282 and net profits of \$2,759,485, the latter equivalent to 68 3/4 a share on the \$40,000,000 common stock, is one of the best ever turned in by the big textile concern. The full year's dividend at the present \$5 rate was thus more than earned in the first six months.

Sales for the half-year were at the rate of more than \$50,000,000 a year, a figure exceeded but twice in the history of the company, namely, in 1920 and 1918, when prices for goods were on a higher level than at present.

CENTRAL LEATHER'S QUARTER

The Central Leather Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1928, a deficit, after charged and federal taxes of \$79,837, compared with a deficit of \$99,022 in the similar period of 1922.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open High Low July 24 July 23

Air Furnace... 11 11 11 11 11

Air Reduction... 60 60 60 60 60

Ajax Rubber... 74 74 74 74 74

Alaska Gold... 34 34 34 34 34

Allis Chalm... 41 41 41 41 41

Allied Chem... 67 67 66 66 66

Allied Chem pf... 107 107 107 107 107

Alma Corp... 184 184 184 184 184

Am Co... 10 10 10 10 10

Am Bosch... 33 33 33 33 33

Am Can... 924 924 924 924 924

Am Car & F... 350 350 350 350 350

Am Cot Oil... 6 6 6 6 6

Am Chilco... 125 125 125 125 125

Am Express... 904 904 904 904 904

Am H & L pf... 38 38 38 38 38

Am Ios... 945 945 945 945 945

Am Int Corp... 20 20 20 20 20

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BETTERMENT IN FOOTWEAR TRADE IS STILL HOLDING

Nearly Normal Output Prevails Among Chief Manufacturing Centers of United States

General conditions in the chief shoe manufacturing points throughout the United States are not far from a normal output, the most conspicuous improvement, however, being noted in Haverhill and Lynn, in Massachusetts, and other eastern sections reported for lines of ladies' modish footwear from medium to high grades.

A wide range of reports concerning the call for men's shoes show a steady gain and includes all grades from the work shoe to semi-dress. Quotations remain unchanged. Nevertheless, there is enough strength behind them to cause manufacturers to decline offers below established rates.

As a matter of fact, certain lines of ladies' footwear advanced last week from 10@25¢ a pair in the medium to top selections. Conditions thus far may jar certain buyers, but the long curtailment of leather production, together with the fact that loss and not profit has been the tanners' share for nearly two years, have come to a turn which, although not plainly seen as yet, is surely being manifested. In duplicate orders not general but reflected by a firmness in prices quite significant of an upward movement.

Strikes in Brockton, Mass., and adjacent cities have turned trade toward other manufacturing centers, but the damage incident to such affairs cannot be wholly eliminated even though manufacturers are willing to help buyers out of such vexatious predicaments.

To sum up the situation the future looks active and strong, with ladies' novelties holding a firm place with consumers who seem willing to pay well for up-to-date styles.

Leather Quite Active

Union sole leather tanners report that buyers are showing a lively interest, but the strength of the market seems trading. A few large contractors bought while values were a bit flexible, but now that bids have declined, sales have settled back into mere necessity purchases.

Heavy steer backs are offered at 52¢; medium weights 50¢, with cow backs quoted from 50@47¢. Light cows are 46@43¢.

Union oil continues quiet. There is a fair accumulation in the Boston market, but dealers are holding prices strong. Choice heavy shoulders are firm at 34@30¢, with lighter weights quoted at 30¢ and 29. Bellies are 22@21¢, heads 14@12¢.

Oak sole leather is again moving in fair-size lots. Buyers' bids are no longer tempting, therefore, traders are held closely to the new rates. A tannery run of oak steer backs is now listed at 54@50¢; cow backs 48@42¢. A small movement of finders burls is reported at 85@86¢.

Oak oil is dull, nevertheless, tanners insist on market rates which are strong. Finished shoulders are 35@30¢; selected bellies 27@25¢; steer heads 14@13¢; cow heads 13@12¢.

Calfskins, men's weights, although showing no marked activity, are selling at full quotations. Tanners feel that unless all signs fail, there will be quite a demand for colored chrome calf inside of 30 days, therefore they have stopped giving concessions.

As yet prices are unchanged on the standard grades of calf, but there is a strong tone to the market. The call for novelty shades is still good and the volume of shoe orders booked calling for modish leather is sufficient to keep prices steady. Not for many months have calfskin tanners seen such a bright outlook.

Upper Leather Conditions

Side upper leather tanners are booking orders for standard grades daily. All markets report a slow, but uniform improvement in the demand.

Although the tone of the market is strong prices range about the same as listed last week except a fractional advance is asked for choice colored chrome, men's weights. Quotations on such stock are 32@28¢ medium, and lower grades range in price from 26@20¢, and 18@15¢, respectively.

The demand for retanned leather is fairly good. The liberal orders for work shoes, with duplicates, following the return home of buyers, gives to the market a promising outlook. Top grades are offered at 26@22¢; mediums from 20@17¢; cheaper lots at 15@10¢. There is also a revival in the call for elk leather. Top grades bring from 33@30¢; a prime middle grade 24@30¢, with lower grades offered at 17@20¢.

Lightweight colored buck is selling well. Choice selections are 50@42¢; No. 2 grades 37@33¢, with a fair quality of No. 3 at 30@25¢.

The future for all side leathers looks very bright.

MILLION MARKS FOR TWO AND A QUARTER

NEW YORK, July 24—German marks continued their course downward in the New York foreign exchange market today, establishing a new low record at .0002¢ or 1,000,000 marks for \$2.25.

DIVIDENDS

Thompson, Seeger, Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of 4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Los Angeles Improvement Company, a Reading, Pa., subsidiary, has declared a dividend of 20 cents a share out of earnings for the year ended June 30, 1922, was 15 cents a share.

General Asphalt Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25¢ on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 13.

Coca-Cola Mills, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 13.

The Standard Oil & Coke Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1. payable Aug. 10 to stock of record Aug. 13.

Brookfield Edison Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Sept. 1 on stock of record Aug. 13.

NARROW CHANGES TAKE PLACE ON LONDON BOARD

LONDON, July 24—Home rails on the stock exchange here today were in demand on the hopes of increased dividends. Argentine rails were higher on continued short-covering. Gold-edged issues reacted after early strength. Dollar securities were unchanged.

Oils were heavy. Royal Dutch was 29¢; Mexican Eagle 31-32, and Shell Transport 37-16. Rubber issues were strong in spots. French loans were firm on heavy Paris markets.

Kaffirs were steady. Industrials on the whole were firm, with traders showing more confidence. Rio Tintos were 35¢; Hudson's Bay 5¢.

The market in the main was steady, but changes were narrow due to the general carryover.

LOWEST GASOLINE PRICE SINCE 1915

One Cent a Gallon Cut Brings Retail Quotation Down to 23 Cents

The 1 cent a gallon cut in gasoline announced Monday by distributors in New England territory, bringing tank wagon prices down to 26¢ cents and retail quotations down to 23¢ cents, established the lowest price for motor fuel that has prevailed since 1915.

Since the last advance (1½ cents to 24½ cents in February), there have been four cuts of 1 cent each, with further reductions a possibility.

Despite the maximum movement of motor vehicles during the past few months, demand for gasoline has been insufficient to prevent the accumulation of large stores of "gas" at Atlantic seaboard refineries.

Now records continue to be made in the production of crude oil, output for the week ended July 14, registering 2,238,750 barrels, an increase of 39,600 barrels over the preceding week.

The outputting of crude from the Santa Fe Springs, Long Beach and Huntington Beach oil pools in California boosted California's contribution for that week to an average of 33,000 barrels over the previous week.

Despite 30 per cent cuts in oil runs by the big producers of southern California, and with talk of 45 per cent cuts until the peak of production is passed, the flow of oil is exceeding existing storage capacity.

For low gasoline prices of other years comparable with the present quotations, one must go back to 1915, when the tank wagon price ranged from 18 to 21 cents. From that date the price trend was in the main upward, reaching a peak of 32 cents in September, 1920. The retail price at that time was 2 cents higher or 34 cents. Since the 1½ cent markup of Feb. 26 last, a 2½ cent differential has existed between tank wagon and retail price.

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Plant a Small City

The Western Electric plant, on the western outskirts of this city, is the center of a thriving community which if segregated would make a city of 100,000 or more inhabitants. It is steadily growing and even now there are improvements and extensions under construction which will call for an expenditure of about \$5,000,000. These include additions to the manufacturing facilities and enlarged terminals to take care of the great quantities of incoming and outgoing freight which the establishment keeps moving.

Early in the year working schedules were outlined, but every few weeks it is found that these programs of production are inadequate and have to be revised upward, sometimes doubled. The installation of the automatic telephone system, which is now in progress in Chicago and in some of the other large cities of the country, has added a great deal to the demands upon the Western Electric factories.

Then there is the steady growth of the telephone lines which make a network over the whole country, touching every hamlet and extending to the farmhouses, the needs of which in maintenance and expansion call for a large amount of materials.

In addition there are large orders for export to be filled. The Western Union Telegraph system is another large interest that draws its apparatus and supplies from the same source.

Just as is the output of the Western Electric Company, it is far short of requirements, and the deficiency is made up by subletting work, these contracts making up a considerable part of the business of some of the smaller electrical manufacturing concerns in this field.

Elevated Consolidation

Financial rehabilitation of the Chicago Elevated railways is in prospect as a result of a recapitalization plan which has just been perfected by a committee representing the \$14,000,000 outstanding notes of the companies, which have been in default for several years. The plan provides for consolidation into one company of the Northwestern, South Side, Metropolitan, and Oak Park lines.

The outstanding mortgage bonds and equipment trusts of the operating companies will remain undisturbed and a new first lien and refunding mortgage will be executed by the consolidated company.

An issue of \$18,563,000 adjustment debentures will also be created, together with a new issue of \$20,329,500 common stock. The old common and preferred stocks will be wiped out and there will be a scaling down of \$34,000,000 in the total outstanding capital and obligations of the system.

On the basis of present earnings, which for the eight months ended May 31, last, showed a balance of \$879,000, after charges and depreciation, the consolidated company will be able to meet interest charges under the new plan and have a modest working capital besides.

The Michigan Central Railroad for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net profits of \$12,818,270 after taxes and charges, equivalent to \$68.41 a share on the \$18,736,400 stock compared with \$7,725,336, or \$41.23 a share in 1921. Figures compare:

MICHIGAN CENTRAL YEAR'S EARNINGS

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks

60@90 days

30@60 days

Less Known Banks

60@90 days

Under 30 days

Eligible Private Bankers

60@90 days

30@60 days

Under 30 days

Clearing House Figures

Boston New York

Exchanges \$52,000,000 \$65,000,000

6 months ago 43,000,000

Year ago 50,000,000

Year today 10,000,000

Year credit 20,771,410 42,000,000

Today previous

Bar silver in New York 30@32

Bar silver in London 38@42

Bar gold in London 89@92

Mexican dollars 45@46

Canadian ex. disc. (%) 24@24

BIG ELECTRIC PLANT HAVING AN ACTIVE TIME

Usual Midsummer Dullness Relieved by Business Being Done by Western Electric Co.

CHICAGO, July 24 (Special)—The telephone business furnishes an outstanding example of sustained business activity at this time when the usual midsummer dullness is accentuated by evidences of curtailment from other causes in some industrial fields.

The Western Electric Company, which is the chief manufacturing subsidiary of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, is doing the largest business in its history. This concern has become the largest single industrial unit in Chicago.

The forces employed at the Hawthorne works have been increased by about 2000 persons in the last few weeks and now number about 35,000. Even with this army of workers and with facilities which have been increasing constantly for many years, the company is not able to meet the demands made upon it.

The financial statements of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company present figures that tax the imagination, but its activities are so widely distributed that it is hard to visualize their magnitude. A better idea of the enormous scope of the system can be obtained from observation of the great producing machine that keeps the Bell organization supplied with apparatus.

Plant a Small City

The Western Electric plant, on the western outskirts of this city, is the center of a thriving community which if segregated would make a city of 100,000 or more inhabitants. It is steadily growing and even now there are improvements and extensions under construction which will call for an expenditure of about \$5,000,000. These include additions to the manufacturing facilities and enlarged terminals to take care of the great quantities of incoming and outgoing freight which the establishment keeps moving.

Early in the year working schedules were outlined, but every few weeks it is found that these programs of production are inadequate and have to be revised upward, sometimes doubled. The installation of the automatic telephone system, which is now in progress in Chicago and in some of the other large cities of the country, has added a great deal to the demands upon the Western Electric factories.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Last Current Previous

6.59% 4.59% 4.84%

French francs 0.052 0.051 0.051

British pound 1.04 1.04 1.04

LOW SCORES IN WESTERN GOLF

Fall of National Figures in the
Scottish Game Is Expected
Today at Cleveland

CLEVELAND, O., July 24. (Special)—The second day's play in the qualifying rounds of the western amateur golf championship was under way at the Mayfield Country Club here today, with prospects of the brilliant gold of Monday being repeated unless rain, which seemed probable Monday night, serves as a handicap.

Today's play is expected to see the fall of national figures in the Scottish game, and among those who will be trying to keep in the list of those to start match play Wednesday morning will be John Anderson, the talented linkman of the Winged-Foot Golf Club of Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Anderson, former Metropolitan champion of New York, and at least once a finalist in the United States amateur tournament, found at the end of Monday's 18 holes that he had shot a 79, a round that must be greatly improved upon Tuesday to keep him in the running.

Anderson and Otis found themselves in a vortex of super golf in the first day's play, J. W. Sweetser, national amateur titleholder, breaking the Mayfield course record with a 68, a score equal to one that he made the day previous in an exhibition round.

Sweetser's play was the feature of the opening day, the Yale star playing incomparable golf over a course for which the par is 72. He recorded four birdies and an eagle in the 18 holes, and amazed a large gallery, who followed him around, by his masterful use of the mashie niblick, the club that stood him such good stead at Brookline, Mass., last year when he won the national title.

Golf's newest wonder man came perilously near scoring another eagle on the homeward nine, missing a 30-foot putt by three inches on the 440-yard tenth hole. An eagle there would have given him a 67.

The height of the pace set by Sweetser and Capt. E. F. Carter of Flossmoor, Ill., who shot 71, can only be realized when it is noted that Eddie Held, last year's national public links champion, playing a 73, only one over par, is five strokes behind in the scramble for the low medal score honors. Forty-five players broke 80.

Held, who represents the Algonquin Club of St. Louis, was tied by Joseph Wells of East Liverpool, O., who went out with a brilliant 33, and then slowed to 40 on the way back.

Today's play indicates that those who shoot higher than 155 will not get into the match play. Those who are most likely to qualify and their scores of yesterday are:

Out In T's	
J. W. Sweetser, New York	33 35 65
John Carter, New York	35 36 66
Edward Held, St. Louis	34 35 65
Joseph Wells, East Liverpool	32 40 72
A. E. Shannon, Columbus	39 35 74
A. D. Anderson, St. Louis	39 35 74
Sam Sartori, New York	39 37 75
Clarence Wolf, St. Louis	37 39 76
Leonard Martin, New York	37 39 76
Frank G. Gilstrap, New York	37 39 76
F. A. Godchaux Jr., N. Orleans	37 38 75
Ira Couch, Chicago	37 39 74
Denison Chute, Huntington	38 37 75
J. V. Gandy, Buffalo	37 39 75
James Marion, St. Louis	37 39 75
Douglas Tweedie, Chicago	37 40 77
J. R. Bole, Cleveland	36 41 77
J. W. Dickey, Youngstown	38 40 77
J. Pollock, Wheeling, W. Va.	38 41 77
Burton Munro, Chicago	40 38 78
Russell Martin, Chicago	38 40 78
Dexter Cummings, Chicago	39 39 78
Robert White, Chicago	37 42 79
J. C. W. Kander, New York	37 42 79
H. Wilson, Detroit	38 41 79
Parker Campbell, Toledo	41 38 79
J. W. Nichols, Akron	40 39 79
Howard Shedd, Cincinnati	38 40 79
Leonard Martin, New York	37 39 79
J. P. Chase, Cleveland	40 38 78
W. M. Jones, Jr., Indianapolis	40 36 76
Raymond McAlpine, Buffalo	36 43 77
Edward Hart, Indian Hills	42 37 79
Keel Carter, Oklahoma City	41 38 79
J. D. Hart, Toledo	38 40 78
Ellsworth Augustus, Cleveland	38 41 79
Nelson Davies, Cleveland	38 41 79
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	35 40 75
James C. Jones, Tulsa, Okla.	38 37 75
P. H. Hyde, Buffalo	40 35 75
T. F. Lamprecht, Cleveland	40 35 75
P. H. Peillon, Cleveland	41 37 75

MANY STARS AT CRAWFORD NOTCH

A. W. Jones, Rice and Ingraham
Among 40 Tennis Entrants

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 23.—Preliminary matches started here today the elimination among the 40 players entered in the White Mountains and New Hampshire tennis state championship tournament. L. B. Rice of Boston, Mass., A. W. Jones of Yale and Providence, R. I., and W. W. Ingraham of Harvard and Oakland, R. I., draw byes today. F. J. Sullivan, last year's winner, will not defend his title.

Added this year to the usual program are women's singles and mixed doubles tournaments.

Among the preliminary round matches were the following: Arthur Ingraham Sr., Oakland, R. I., defeated H. G. Buckingham, Bretton Woods 6-2, 6-0; Arthur Ingraham Jr., Oakland, R. I., defeated H. Dudley Jr., New York 6-4, 6-4; A. C. Ingraham, Oakland, R. I., defeated Anton Hoboken, N. J. 6-3, 6-3; F. C. Hart, Montreal, defeated J. B. Keyes Jr., Quincy, Mass., 6-6, 12-10, 6-1; W. I. Badger, Boston, Mass., defeated G. A. Walker, Jr., Bronxville, N. Y., 6-2, 6-3.

HOOVER WILL NOT GO TO BALTIMORE

DULUTH, Minn., July 24.—W. M. Hoover, world's champion sculler, after losing the diamond sculls on the Thames, declared last night that he will not go to the national regatta at Baltimore to row against Paul Costello.

"If Costello wants to row against me for the title let him come to Duluth," the Duluth boat club star said. "I shall not go to him at the national regatta."

Costello refused to row against Hoover here this spring, stating that "the water of Lake Superior is too rough."

U.S. Women Start Preparation for Invasion of British Net Stars

Mrs. Mallory, Miss Helen Wills and Miss MacDonald Advance in New York Tennis

Japan's Team to Meet the Canadians Soon

Montreal, July 24.—Japan's representatives in the Canadian tennis matches, who had their first practice yesterday, will meet the Canadian team on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Keizo Shimizu, Seiichiro Kashiwa and Masanobu Fukuda were in the form. W. F. Crocker, W. L. Rennie, Jack Wright and A. S. Miles, Canada's representatives for the matches, were also on the courts.

HATHERLY OPEN SET FOR AUG. 3-4

Ouimet, Mosser and Guilford Expected to Take Part

The announcement by the golf committee of the Hatherly Country Club that Aug. 3 and 4 have been the dates selected for their annual open tournament is of real interest to Massachusetts golfers, wherever dispersed. For several years past the "Hatherly Open" has been the open tournament attraction of the season. From all over the State the golfing fraternity assembles at Minot to pay homage to this queen of the South Shore country clubs, and in such numbers that in each of the years 1921 and 1922 the figures 305 and 315 have stood as record entry list for Massachusetts open tournaments.

From a playing standpoint, the Hatherly Club now affords the golfer a real test. The addition of the new nine holes two years ago changed Hatherly from a fairly easy course to one which engages the skill of the ablest devotee of the ancient and royal game.

The height of the pace set by Sweetser and Capt. E. F. Carter of Flossmoor, Ill., who shot 71, can only be

realized when it is noted that Eddie Held, last year's national public links champion, playing a 73, only one over par, is five strokes behind in the scramble for the low medal score honors. Forty-five players broke 80.

Held, who represents the Algonquin Club of St. Louis, was tied by Joseph Wells of East Liverpool, O., who went out with a brilliant 33, and then slowed to 40 on the way back.

Today's play indicates that those who shoot higher than 155 will not get into the match play. Those who are most likely to qualify and their scores of yesterday are:

Out In T's	
J. W. Sweetser, New York	33 35 65
John Carter, New York	35 36 66
Edward Held, St. Louis	34 35 65
Joseph Wells, East Liverpool	32 40 72
A. E. Shannon, Columbus	39 35 74
A. D. Anderson, St. Louis	39 35 74
Sam Sartori, New York	39 37 75
Clarence Wolf, St. Louis	37 39 76
Leonard Martin, New York	37 39 76
Frank G. Gilstrap, New York	37 39 76
F. A. Godchaux Jr., N. Orleans	37 38 75
Ira Couch, Chicago	37 39 74
Denison Chute, Huntington	38 37 75
J. V. Gandy, Buffalo	37 39 75
James Marion, St. Louis	37 39 75
Douglas Tweedie, Chicago	37 40 77
J. R. Bole, Cleveland	36 41 77
J. W. Dickey, Youngstown	38 41 77
J. Pollock, Wheeling, W. Va.	38 41 77
Burton Munro, Chicago	40 38 78
Russell Martin, Chicago	38 40 78
Dexter Cummings, Chicago	39 39 78
Robert White, Chicago	37 42 79
J. C. W. Kander, New York	37 42 79
H. Wilson, Detroit	38 41 79
Parker Campbell, Toledo	41 38 79
J. W. Nichols, Akron	40 39 79
Howard Shedd, Cincinnati	38 40 79
Leonard Martin, New York	37 39 79
J. P. Chase, Cleveland	40 38 78
W. M. Jones, Jr., Indianapolis	40 36 76
Raymond McAlpine, Buffalo	36 43 77
Edward Hart, Indian Hills	42 37 79
Keel Carter, Oklahoma City	41 38 79
J. D. Hart, Toledo	38 40 78
Ellsworth Augustus, Cleveland	38 41 79
Nelson Davies, Cleveland	38 41 79
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	35 40 75
J. P. Chase, Buffalo	36 43 77
W. M. Jones, Jr., Indianapolis	40 36 75
Raymond McAlpine, Buffalo	36 43 77
Edward Hart, Indian Hills	42 37 79
Keel Carter, Oklahoma City	41 38 79
J. D. Hart, Toledo	38 40 78
Ellsworth Augustus, Cleveland	38 41 79
Nelson Davies, Cleveland	38 41 79
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	35 40 75
J. P. Chase, Buffalo	36 43 77
W. M. Jones, Jr., Indianapolis	40 36 75
Raymond McAlpine, Buffalo	36 43 77
Edward Hart, Indian Hills	42 37 79
Keel Carter, Oklahoma City	41 38 79
J. D. Hart, Toledo	38 40 78
Ellsworth Augustus, Cleveland	38 41 79
Nelson Davies, Cleveland	38 41 79
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	35 40 75
J. P. Chase, Buffalo	36 43 77
W. M. Jones, Jr., Indianapolis	40 36 75
Raymond McAlpine, Buffalo	36 43 77
Edward Hart, Indian Hills	42 37 79
Keel Carter, Oklahoma City	41 38 79
J. D. Hart, Toledo	38 40 78
Ellsworth Augustus, Cleveland	38 41 79
Nelson Davies, Cleveland	38 41 79
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	35 40 75
J. P. Chase, Buffalo	36 43 77
W. M. Jones, Jr., Indianapolis	40 36 75
Raymond McAlpine, Buffalo	36 43 77
Edward Hart, Indian Hills	42 37 79
Keel Carter, Oklahoma City	41 38 79
J. D. Hart, Toledo	38 40 78
Ellsworth Augustus, Cleveland	38 41 79
Nelson Davies, Cleveland	38 41 79
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	35 40 75
J. P. Chase, Buffalo	36 43 77
W. M. Jones, Jr., Indianapolis	40 36 75
Raymond McAlpine, Buffalo	36 43 77
Edward Hart, Indian Hills	42 37 79
Keel Carter, Oklahoma City	41 38 79
J. D. Hart, Toledo	38 40 78
Ellsworth Augustus, Cleveland	38 41 79
Nelson Davies, Cleveland	38 41 79
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	35 40 75
J. P. Chase, Buffalo	36 43 77
W. M. Jones, Jr., Indianapolis	40 36 75
Raymond McAlpine, Buffalo	36 43 77
Edward Hart, Indian Hills	42 37 79
Keel Carter, Oklahoma City	41 38 79
J. D. Hart, Toledo	38 40 78
Ellsworth Augustus, Cleveland	38 41 79
Nelson Davies, Cleveland	38 41 79
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	35 40 75
J. P. Chase, Buffalo	36 43 77
W. M. Jones, Jr., Indianapolis	40 36 75
Raymond McAlpine, Buffalo	36 43 77
Edward Hart, Indian Hills	42 37 79
Keel Carter, Oklahoma City	41 38 79
J. D. Hart, Toledo	38 40 78
Ellsworth Augustus, Cleveland	38 41 79
Nelson Davies, Cleveland	38 41 79
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	35 40 75
J. P. Chase, Buffalo	36 43 77
W. M. Jones, Jr., Indianapolis	40 36 75
Raymond McAlpine, Buffalo	36 43 77
Edward Hart, Indian Hills	42 37 79
Keel Carter, Oklahoma City	41 38 79
J. D. Hart, Toledo	38 40 78
Ellsworth Augustus, Cleveland	38 41 79
Nelson Davies, Cleveland	38 41 79
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	35 40 75
J. P. Chase, Buffalo	36 43 77
W. M. Jones, Jr., Indianapolis	40 36 75
Raymond McAlpine, Buffalo	36 43 77
Edward Hart, Indian Hills	42 37 79
Keel Carter, Oklahoma City	41 38 79
J. D. Hart, Toledo	38 40 78
Ellsworth Augustus, Cleveland	38 41 79
Nelson Davies, Cleveland	38 41 79
Charles Evans Jr., Chicago	

BRITISH FENCERS CAPTURE TROPHY

U. S. Loses in Sabre Match, Final Score 24 to 22

LONDON, July 24.—The British fencing team last night won the Robert M. Thompson trophy from the United States team which came across to defend it. The final score was Great Britain, 24; United States, 22.

The Britons gained possession of the trophy when they won the sabre match, the third match of the competition, by a score of 10 points to 6. Last week the Americans defeated the Englishmen in the foil, 11 to 5, and in the épée contest the Englishmen won nine out of the 14 bouts.

Last night A. S. Lyon, New York Fencers' Club, with a fast attack and fine footwork, won all four of his bouts, but none of the other Americans could do even so well as to break even. The American team was made up of Lyon, Sergt. J. W. Dimond, United States Navy; L. M. Schoonmaker, New York Fencers' Club, and C. R. McPherson, New York Athletic Club. The British team comprised W. Hammond, Lieut. A. C. Kershaw, A. H. Corble and E. Seligman.

Diamond defeated Seligman, but lost to his other three opponents; McPherson won from Corble, but also lost to his other three adversaries, while Schoonmaker lost all four of his matches.

Ingomar Wins Race Off Cowes Today

Defeats Clytie for Cup Given by Townspeople

COWES, Isle of Wight, July 24 (AP)—In a race today by the American six-meter yachts which will defend the British-American Cup on the Solent next month, Capt. H. B. Plant's Ingomar won by 1m. 13s. from C. D. Malory's Clytie. The yachts sailed over a course of 14 miles, for a cup given by the townspeople.

MISS JAMES LOSES SWIMMING TITLE

Miss Jeans Defeats Noted English Girl at London

NEW YORK, July 24—Miss Hilda James, the noted English champion swimmer, who made a trip to the United States last summer, has lost her national English 220-yard title to Miss Constance Jeans, the United States 100-yard titleholder. Miss James was beaten by a yard in the final heat for the title at the Lime Grove Baths, Shepherd's Bush, London, recently, in the record-breaking championship time of 2m. 54s.

In her heat in the preliminaries Miss Jeans broke the previous record of 2m. 2 3/5s. Miss James, who represented the Cunard S. C., having severed her connection with the Garston S. C., had an easy task in taking her preliminary heat. The final heat between Miss Jeans, who formerly held the title, and the champion proved to be a battle royal. Miss Jeans forced the pace throughout, Miss James, however, being in close attendance. At the last turn, 30 yards from the finish, the former champion had a yard lead, which she maintained to the finish. Miss Jeans' time of 2m. 54s. still further reduced the record which she had made in winning her preliminary heat. There were 13 competitors in the various heats.

PICK-UPS

GREATER NEW YORK has entered upon the longest baseball-less period ever recorded in a modern season. Starting yesterday and continuing until Saturday, the Giants, Yankees, and Brooklyn Robins either conduct their games on foreign lots or not play at all, giving Manhattan and Flatbush fans no choice save reading the bulletin boards and speculating on the chances of their favorites in the remainder of the race. It seems almost unthinkable that such a simple game could ignore the best-paying proposition in baseball for so long a stretch, but they play no favorites when it comes to dealing out such peculiarities.

By striking out five batters in Sunday's game with Cleveland, Walter Perry Johnson, Washington's premier pitcher and dean of American League boxmen, passed the 3000 mark in strikeouts. A major league record was established by Johnson several years ago when he passed the mark of 2297 strikeouts in his 17 years with the New York Giants and Cincinnati Reds in the National League. At the beginning of the present campaign, his sixteenth in the majors, Johnson had hung up a record of 2832 strikeouts. In the 25 games in which he has participated this season, the big right-hander has retired 70 batters by that route.

It looks like a great race in the second half of the Boston Twilight League race. St. Andrews, winner of the first half, will play a series at the end of the season with the new winner, provided, of course, that the former team does not repeat. Many followers of the game, North Cambridge, last year's champion, has the best chance to stand off the Dorchester aggregation.

Twelve to three sounds like a pretty one-sided score, and in fact it is, but it took the Chicago Nationals 12 innings yesterday, and such a count up on their Pittsburgh opponents.

One thing the Boston Red Sox have which is noticeably lacking in some clubs higher up, western critics generally agree that Frank L. Chance's men possess far more ambition than their standing indicates. Poorest of all, perhaps in the country, never actually "out" is the way the hostile press refer to Chance's charges. All of which gives an inkling of what the "peerless leader" might do with a team of near-first grade performers.

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THE 100-yard swimming record of

1m. 1 1/2s. for Oxford-Cambridge

competition, made in 1914 by T. R. Besse of Cambridge University, was equalled in a recent dual meet held at the Bath Club, England, by T. A. Temple, also of Cambridge.

He defeated T. Lawson of Oxford University by three yards.

Oxford, however, won the meet by

17 points to 13, and also took the water polo match by the score of 5 goals to 2.

TILDEN AND ALONSO WIN

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 23—W. T.

Tilden, 2d, national tennis champion, and Manuel Alonso, Spanish Davis Cup star, were easy victors in their matches in the first round of play in the men's singles event of the southern California championship tournament, which opened here today. Tilden defeated Gerald Hodgeson of Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—0, while Alonso won from A. R. Nelson of Los Angeles by the same score.

LINER TO FLY PANAMA FLAG

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 24.—The United

American liner Cleveland, recently pur-

chased for the New York-Hamburg service, has been changed from the

British to the Panama flag. It is an-

nounced, and will sail shortly for Ham-

burg, to be reconditioned. Two other

ships owned by the same company, the

Reliance and the Resolute, were

changed to Panama registry last winter

because of a federal prohibition rul-

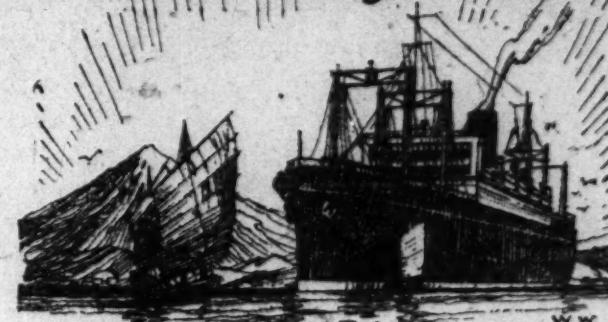
ing.

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President Lincoln

Aug. 23 Nov. 1

President Taft

Sept. 6 Nov. 15

President Cleveland

Sept. 20 Nov. 27

President Pierce

Oct. 4 Dec. 13

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Mazzini and Goethe and Byron

Mazzini's essay on Byron and Goethe is a classic. It is not merely that he pictures the two figures with vividness and with flashes of rare intuition, but that he shows us how the age was interpreted in these two careers. "Byron and Goethe summed up." This is at once the philosophical explanation of their works and the secret of their popularity. The spirit of an entire epoch of the European world became incarnate in them. And the two are taken together because they are so different, while each is the perfect supplement of the other. The characteristic note of the age, according to Mazzini, is individuality; but whereas for Byron it was the expression of the internal or subjective, for Goethe, it was the external and objective. In Byron we see the poet of unity, in Goethe of details, of "analysis not synthesis." Goethe successively explores his own personality in each of the objects he reproduces. Byron stamps every object he portrays with his own individuality. To Goethe a man is symphony, to Byron a prelude.

♦ ♦ ♦

That the sympathy of the ardent young Italian patriot should be more with the intensity and fervor of Byron than with the "Olympian calm" of Goethe is to be expected. The striking thing is that this sympathy does not prevent his viewing the two with impartiality and with a depth of dis-ceremony which is surprising.

♦ ♦ ♦

Both Goethe and Byron, Mazzini believes, have suffered a temporary eclipse with the general public. It is interesting to us to see the relative importance of these two at the present day and hour. The dispassionate critic will probably admit that Byron has lost and Goethe has gained in the years that have passed since Mazzini's day. Byron will always have power to thrill the eager, the young, the imaginative, but after the first excitement the interest subsides somewhat. Perhaps Goethe himself can best explain this subsidence: he was one who fell under the sway of Byron's stirring power; he regarded him ever with affectionate admiration, but an admiration that did not blind him to the poet's faults.

"When he reflects, he is a child," says Goethe. It is, in truth, just this lack of reflective power that deprives his actually fine, vigorous work of the lasting appeal that we find in Goethe himself. And yet the poet who so inspired Tennyson, Goethe, and many of the greatest writers of his day deserves a higher place in literature than the present day's according him. Arnold himself realized the limitations, but he realized, too, the great potency of the man when he wrote:

"He taught us little, but our soul Had felt him like a thunder roll."

If the fame of Byron is passing

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WILLIS J. ABOTT, Editor

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under a temporary cloud, that of Goethe is surely in the ascendant. And the reasons for this rise are not far to seek. For one thing, there is the cosmopolitanism of Goethe. Though a German, he fell under French influence early in his life, when French officers in time of war were quartered in his home town of Frankfurt. His interest in the Bible, Hebrew letters, the Jews as a race, his appreciation for the art of the Greeks, his enthusiasm for Dutch and Italian painting, above all his wide sympathy and tolerance, mark him for the true citizen of the world. The versatility and breadth of his interests was extraordinary, his capacity for friendships, his eagerness for ideas. Under the influence of Byron, he produced his "Werther," a sentimental tale so typical of the prevailing movement of the day that Wertherism became a familiar term for the whole movement. It is amusing to read how Goethe came to test his own book when he had outgrown the mood and had been pestered by letters of insipid admirers.

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It was his love of beauty, whether in the Greek mythology, the Middle Ages, or the actual life of the present which was his guiding star. The story of the friendship with Schiller, a personality as different as possible, was a fruitful one. "My relations with Schiller," he writes, "rested on the decided tendency for both of us toward a single aim, and our common activity rested on the diversity of the means by which we endeavored to attain that aim." The greatness of both men shines through this friendship and has made it one of the most illuminating in history.

What delightful reading he is because of his breadth of interests. Take his Italian letters, for instance. Goethe's dream for many years had been to see Rome, and the Italian journey was so memorable that it has often been regarded as a turning-point, as a great awakening experience. The letters are good reading partly because of this enthusiasm, partly because of their pleasant distinctiveness; he observed so much; he loved painting and sculpture, of course, and moonlight on the Coliseum. But he loved also to spend hours at the theater or opera; he made a study of plants and rocks and sea-growths; he delighted in different types of men.

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But apart from the wealth of temperament which he displays, he might not have been so well known in England had it not been for such men as Carlyle and Arnold. Carlyle was, of course, one of the first interpreters of German literature to the English people. In the case of Arnold, it was a kind of kinship of nature; one might imagine that the two poles and self-control and disinterestedness of Goethe had passed into Arnold's being. But with Carlyle, it seems at the outset that there is an attraction of opposites. Nothing could be farther from the irascible and excitable Carlyle than the calm, dispassionate Goethe. And Carlyle was great enough to see the shortcomings of himself and his age, and the need of Goethe as a corrective. "Perhaps the most familiar passage is in 'Sartor Resartus,' where before a quotation from 'Wilhelm Meister,' he exclaims: 'Close thy Byron; open thy Goethe.' But what attracts him most is not the dispassionate fairness, but rather those qualities of stern self-mastery and self-control, as opposed to the indulgence of men.

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In his "Maxims," Goethe writes: "How can a man come to know himself? Never by thinking but by doing. Try to do your duty, and you will know at once what you are worth. But what is your duty? The claims of the day."

Can there be any doubt that Carlyle had these words in memory when he said:

"Hence too the folly of that impossible precept, 'Know thyself!' till it be translated into this partially possible one, 'Know what thou canst work at.'

"Do the duty which lies nearest thee, which thou knowest to be a duty! The second duty will already have become clearer."

In Goethe we see a teacher and prophet—one who speaks in various tongues to various men. Those who love poise, self-mastery, strength, can find it in Goethe. Those also who seek enlightenment, power of vision, culture in the high sense, can find those, too, in the teacher who, in Weimar, "rose like a star in the heavens."

To Build a Ship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Upon a low green hill beside the sea I spend the hours in watching ships go by.

Tall ships with snowy sails and masts so high They touch the sky, or little boats so wee Like silver gulls afloat, they seem to me.

Stern battleships cruise by; I wonder why They always leave a smudge upon the sky.

And every motor boat is a bumble bee. But all day long as ships their courses play.

Upon my face I feel the wind, the spray. And deep within my heart there comes the cry.

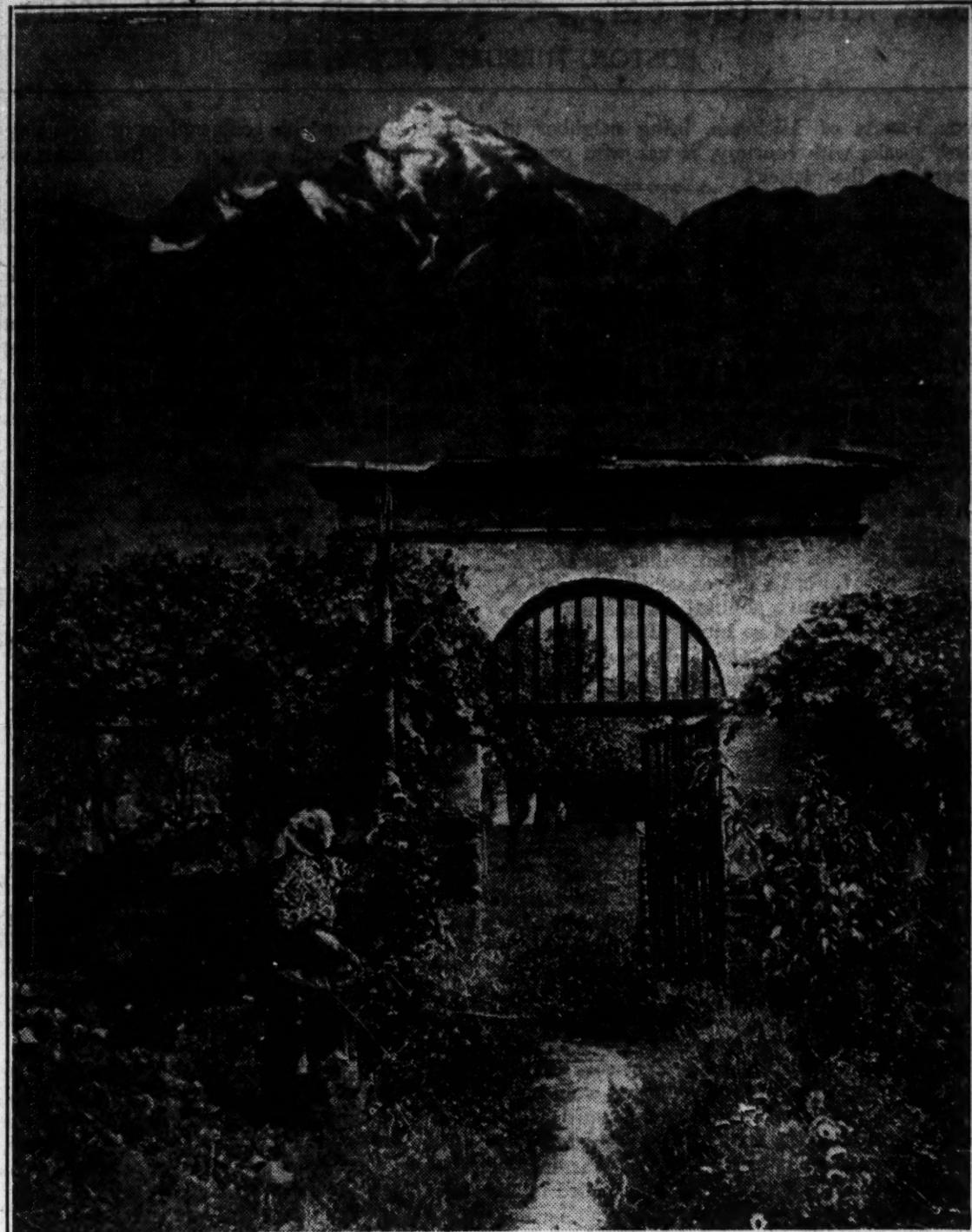
"Up! Build your ship from dreams you throw away.

And launch it on the hour wheresoever you are. But let your compass always be a star."

Beth Cheney Nichols.

Our Own Time

A genuine love of your own time is the recognition, in what you meet in it, of those best moments which crave to be made accessible even for the remotest of ages following.—John Erskine.



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Gateway in an Italian Vineyard

The Quality of Kindness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

INTERN ABBEY and the banks of the Wye have long been associated with some beautiful "Lines" which were composed there by the poet Wordsworth. The poem which contains them will most readily be recalled by a familiar quotation from it:

"That best portion of a good man's life—

His little, nameless, unremembered acts Of kindness and of love."

Kindness is one of the manifestations of goodness. It is good-will being expressed to others. One is kind who desires to see others happy. Kind words, small courtesies, thoughtful consideration for those about us, are of priceless value in bringing comfort and happiness into daily life. Kindness is like sunshine, so vital that we could not long endure without it. How dreary the days are apt to be when clouds and storms obscure the sun! More trying, however, than atmospheric disturbances to one's mental peace, are a faultfinding spirit and a disagreeable temper. They chill the heart, darken the home, banish gladness, convincing one that Hannah More spoke the truth when she said, "A small unkindness is a great offence."

The word "kindness" is peculiarly characteristic of the English language. It is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and comes from the adjective "kind," which means "having feelings befitting a common nature; recognizing a community of race."

It is closely allied to the words "kin" and "kindred," persons of the same race; and with the German "kind," meaning children. It has a score of synonyms, derived for the most part from other languages; but the word "kindness" belongs so completely to our Anglo-Saxon speech that, like the first hissing of our mother-tongue, it seems to touch the very heartstrings of our being. Shakespeare makes kindness a universal, inborn quality when he speaks of "the milk of human kindness"; and we are not surprised that mention is made of it as one of the virtues of the perfect type of woman, in the last chapter of Proverbs, in the words, "In her tongue is the law of kindness." If, then, the quality of kindness be a law, it should become the generally accepted rule of conduct for all men and women, and should be the "best portion" of every one's life. This undoubtedly would be the case if kindness were understood to be spiritual goodness, operating through divine law.

Kindness, being the expression of good-will, or God's will, it is through which God manifests His love. "Because thy lovingkindness is better than life, my lips shall praise thee," King David declares in one of the Psalms. The prophet Jeremiah, also, writes, "The Lord hath appeared of old unto me, saying, Yes, I have loved thee with an everlasting love: therefore with lovingkindness have I drawn thee." Jesus' mission was to show forth the love of God as a father's love, and to teach men to love one another as brethren. He showed how the law of kindness could be made practical, not only in the manner generally designated as "human kindness," but in a higher and more spiritual way, through healing the sick and overcoming every form of error that would oppose itself to the manifestation of the heavenly Father's loving-kindness for His children. Speaking of the wonderful manner in which Jesus conquered all the beliefs of the flesh, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 54): "Through the magnitudes of his human life, he demonstrated the divine Life. Out of the amplitude of his pure affection, he defined Love. With the amfluence of Truth, he vanquished error. The world acknowledged not his righteousness, seeing it not; but earth received the harmony his glorified example introduced."

To follow Jesus' example it is necessary to have his understanding of the divine law of kindness, and of the way it operates in human affairs. How important this is may be seen from a study of the religious Tenets of Christian Science, one of which is as follows:

"And we solemnly promise to watch and pray for that Mind to be in us which was also in Christ Jesus; to do unto others as we would have them do unto us; and to be merciful, just, and pure" (Science and Health, p. 497).

The Mind of Christ is made manifest in right thinking. Unkind thoughts do not belong to it; neither do they demonstrate the law of kindness.

Christian Science also teaches that those who would heal the sick and minister to the sorrowing have especially need to be kind, patient, and loving, so that through the heavenly Father's loving-kindness, spiritually perceived and humanly expressed, they may lead all mankind to see that "earth has no sorrow but Love can remove."

From the School Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Each day my being sings and re-echoes One sweet thought: I am so grateful for my work.

Today while searching in the woods for marigolds—

Marsh marigolds, I heard the wood thrush sing.

Conscious of naught but joy and freedom and Nature's constant unfoldment of life and good.

So is it with my work. Treasures of thought And awakened feelings in childhood And hearts refresh With pointed sweetness each new day.

And so My being sings and re-echoes this sweet thought:

I am so grateful for my work.

Anne E. Reinhold

Bellagio's Blue Mirror

Little white and pink houses were peering down into the blue surface of Lake Como, as we stood upon a truncated wharf of Bellagio. These ancient homes studded the hill at the foot of the Alps, one on top of the other, like gems in its emerald side, their reflections stretching across the blue basin beneath our feet.

Tawny brown Italian sailors in white blouses and red sashes, black blouses and sashes, but all with nondescript trousers, waited at the end of the wharf to compete for the privilege of rowing us across the lake to Tre-mezzo, which also trembled in the surface on the other side. The sailors smiled agreeably, each endeavoring to earn the fare across, and holding their white barks close to the edge of the pier. Some of the little boats persisted in dancing on the ripples, adding their patches of moving colors, their striped awnings and gay tones, to the symphony.

Luxurious gardens enriched the houses on the hill, and the brown women passing on the shore, with large colored handkerchiefs tied over their black hair and beneath their chins, introduced soft tones into the landscape. Ripples continued to splash against the white wall that stretched along the land, while intense sunlight revealed all the color in every object, the rays beating a gold into each shade that glittered around the mirror. Fragments of color showed like bits of brittle partially colored glass.

Contentment spread like a mantle over the sunny, peaceful scene. There was an engaging nonchalance even in the rivalry of the rowers and keepers of little barks around the pier.

As we stood, reflected shadows in the smiling blue, the tinkle of chimes floated over hillside and wave, adding a rich accompaniment to the deep musical voices of the boatmen. Melody unbroken, dwindling off in the distance across the lake! Sounds drifting in the sunshine, over blue water with golden-tipped waves! And we also soon were drifting along, to the rippling splash of the oars and the broad happy smile of the boatman, towards Tremezzo, accompanied by the symphony of harmonious sounds and colors.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1923

EDITORIALS

THAT is a sane and constructive method adopted by the National Council for the Prevention of War to make vibrant and audible the growing sentiment in the United States in favor of outlawing war. Two days, July 28 and 29, have been set apart to be observed nationally as "Law—Not War Day." Preparations have been made for a general observance of the occasion, which will provide an opportunity for those who choose to express their views, and thus to urge the adoption of means offered for the adjustment of international differences.

There is no doubt that in the United States there exists today, as there has existed since the fateful days of 1914, an overwhelming conviction that a way must be found to render absolutely impossible the resort to armed force. Yet it has not seemed possible to impress upon those to whom authority has been delegated the overwhelming and insistent need as the people see it. Partisan selfishness has postponed the adoption of proposed methods, and the hope of penalizing those who had the effrontery to propose what have come to be regarded as really constructive plans has created party or factional divisions upon an issue regarding which it would seem there should be no two opinions. The great need at the moment, then, seems to be that the people speak so clearly and so emphatically that no one can possibly misunderstand their demand. As directly and as spontaneously as the people of the United States insisted upon the outlawing of slavery, as vociferously as they demanded the adoption of a national prohibition amendment to emancipate the slaves to drink, and just as they rose up finally to insist upon the extension of the franchise, they now must demand that law—not war—shall be the arbiter in future international disputes.

Has anyone a doubt as to the efficacy of such a concerted manifesto? Those politicians who have arrogated to themselves the privilege of deciding what the people need will be the first to hear the clear pronouncement. The President is conscious of the popular turning toward the World Court, and of the growing favor of even the League of Nations. No reactionary interference can long prevent forward action if the people will arouse themselves to the necessity of speaking for themselves. The occasion is provided for the taking of an unofficial but none the less decisive referendum upon the most important question in the world today. It is the duty of every man and woman and every boy and girl in the United States to carry the banner of civilization and progress in the onward march which begins on July 28-29.

IN THE course of the widespread newspaper discussion aroused by the Monitor's statistics showing 184,870 columns of space devoted by a number of American newspapers to reports of the prize fight at Shelby as against 3,333 given to the meeting of the National Education Conference at San Francisco, one comment is really suggestive. A critic in a middle

western paper suggests that if the managers of the Educational Conference had taken half the pains to interest the public in the event which they were promoting that were taken by the promoters of the prize fight, the relative amount of attention aroused might have been very different.

The point is well taken. It may be commended to the attention of those who are seeking to awaken public interest in matters of such vital import as the education of youth. They seem to think that the mere announcement that a meeting having this end in view is to be held is all that is necessary. When promoters arrange for two pugilists to beat each other into insensibility, they begin months in advance to flood the press with items which, if not interesting, are made to appear so, concerning the prospects of the contest, the lives and habits of the contestants, the enormous sums expended in arranging for the event, the part it plays in pugilistic history, and the highly impressive character of the persons who are going to grace the ringside with their distinguished presence. An army of press agents is let loose and their contributions to the newspapers fill innumerable columns and even more countless wastebaskets. Every resource of what has become one of the most alert and intelligent of occupations, namely, "press agenting," is employed to pique and to stimulate public curiosity. The newspapers, which as a rule turn a cold shoulder upon applicants for free space of this character, or refer them to the advertising manager, become infected with the enthusiasm of the publicity agents and give freely hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of advertising space to an event of utterly no importance whatsoever. The end is attained. The public is educated to believe that it is more interested in a prize fight than in anything else in the world. As a result of this artificially stimulated interest, the newspapers sell several hundreds of thousands of copies on the day of the fight, and sometimes a few promoters make a lot of money out of the event. At Shelby, it will be remembered, everybody, including three of the banks of the little town, went broke.

Surely the education of the children of the Nation is not a matter of such utter unimportance to its people that the press cannot be persuaded to take an active and intelligent interest in a gathering intended to advance educational interests. We are inclined to agree with the newspaper critic who laid some of the blame for the disparity in volume between prize fight news and pedagogical news to the indifference of the promoters of the latter to methods of awakening journalistic interest. Perhaps the lesson may have its value in future to the managers of the National Education Association.

For
Law—
Not War"

SENATOR FERRIS of Michigan, being neighbor to Henry Ford, speaks with courtesy, if not with conviction, concerning the latter's presidential candidacy. Michigan Democrats are not for Ford, the Senator thinks; they are for McAdoo. But he goes on to say that if Mr. Ford would announce himself a member of the Democratic Party, he could no doubt get the Michigan delegates. This recalls a comparatively recent incident in American political history. About four years ago Mr. Herbert Hoover was an up-and-coming candidate for a presidential nomination—by either party. He had done amazingly efficient work in administering relief funds in Europe after the war. He had shown himself to be an organizer of extraordinary capacity. He had host of friends in the United States, and the machinery of his American Relief Association, like the machinery of Ford's fivver-selling association, could readily be turned into a political organization. No man at the moment appealed so much to the public imagination, none had so much space in the newspapers or the magazines. So long as he was silent as to his party affiliations, his candidacy ran as smoothly as Niagara above the rapids—and as resistlessly. Pictures of Hoover, eulogies of his qualities, and happy prognostications of his political future filled actual acres of type.

In the end Mr. Hoover's high water mark in the Republican Convention was seventeen votes. In the Democratic convention his name was not mentioned at all. Up to a very few months prior to the meeting of these two gatherings, the managers of each party were sorely distressed lest the rival organization should seize upon Hoover as a candidate. So long as he kept silence as to his party affiliations he was at once a menace and a promise to each. The Democrats, having set the date of their convention late, were in deadly fear lest the Republicans should nominate Hoover first. The Republicans, for their part, were dismally apprehensive that if they did not nominate Hoover, the Democrats would.

How the matter was settled was picturesquely told on the golf links at Chevy Chase by a Republican Senator, one of the group that afterward nominated Harding at Chicago. Talking with a Democrat who happened to be playing with him, he said very frankly, "Hoover's a fine man. We think very highly of him. He has done everything that the party organization could ask of him. We asked him to say that he always had been a Republican and he has done so. We asked him to say that he would accept the Republican nomination if proffered, and he has acquiesced. We asked him to make it clear that under no circumstances would he accept the Democratic nomination and this he has announced. Having done all that we asked him to do, he doesn't interest us any further, and we need not bother with him any more."

They did not "bother." Seventeen votes marked his accomplishment in the convention of the party to which he gave his adhesion. We have no desire to advise Mr. Ford not to advance his interests, but the anecdote is not without pertinence to his case.

"REHABILITATION by co-operation" is the keynote devised for the New England states by the special joint committee of thirty appointed by the six governors. Because of the provisions of the Federal Transportation Act of 1920 for consolidation of the railroads into several group systems, this committee was created, first, to study

the question of consolidation from New England's viewpoint, and, second, to attempt to find an answer to the existing questions of transportation in the northeastern states.

Under the able chairmanship of James J. Storrow, and at no negligible personal sacrifice by Mr. Storrow and the other members of the committee, experts were retained, exhaustive inquiries made and extended hearings held. Out of ten months of work has come a report the authoritative nature of which cannot be disputed, however much individuals and groups may vary in view from the conclusions reached on the basis of the facts obtained. Perhaps the greatest service rendered by the committee may be in its having gathered and correlated these facts.

The committee has examined the New England railroads and, with the exception of the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford, finds them soundly operated and financially competent. It is essential, then, the committee concludes, that all the roads be sound. It advances, therefore, a program for rehabilitation which requires the co-operation of bondholders in agreeing to a scaling down of bonds; of stockholders in raising additional funds; of the states in establishing a ten-year trusteeship and guaranteeing to rebate taxes in event of deficit; of the federal Government in reducing interest on obligations. Through this very definite plan the committee contends that the two railroads can, within a brief period, give proper service and pay interest on their obligations.

Soundness regained, the committee recommends, with the dissent of New Hampshire and the reluctant assent of Maine, that a New England group of railroads be established. It reaches this conclusion after careful consideration of the alternative proposals for amalgamation of the New England lines with trunk line railroads—an expedient which the committee feels would not result in benefit to New England in its economic and industrial future.

Attention is directed by the report to the question of water-borne transportation. The New England merchant is urged to revise his map and to use more intelligently the facilities of water and water-rail routes. The importance of forward-looking port development is stressed in connection with an analysis of existing conditions. In fact, the work of the committee provides an invaluable

An Anecdote of Present Pertinence

and understandable compendium of facts and figures on the whole broad question of transportation for New England.

This report commands attention. It is deserving of the most careful study by every legislator who may be called upon to pass upon any of its proposals. It merits equally searching consideration by every citizen who is in any way concerned with the railroad problems of New England or who holds theories for their solution. Conceivably, out of the admirable labors of the special committee and the constructive discussion that its work must inevitably inspire, will come a transportation policy worthy of the position of the New England states.

MAYOR HYLAN of New York has added his voice to those which have been raised in condemnation of the World Court. In a recent speech he is reported to have said: "The purpose of the League of Nations, as well as of the World Court, is none other than to secure America's entanglement in European affairs, in order that the manhood of America and the wealth of America may be drafted by the banking plunderbund to aid its further excursions for world domination, and to protect its loans and credits in a tottering European civilization."

In comment upon this, Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, declares, a little sadly, perhaps, that "during the last two weeks I have personally visited every member of the 'plunderbund' in New York who were in the syndicate of international bankers who subscribed \$25,000,000 for the Austrian loan. This loan, of course, is a result of the steps initiated by the wicked League of Nations to save Austria from plunging over the abyss where Russia has already fallen. Thinking that these international bankers, who had presumably made a good commission out of the loan, would be glad to support substantially any efforts to induce America to enter the League of Nations, I had the temerity to ask each one for a contribution for the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association. I am sorry to say, however, that I did not get a red cent from any one of these bankers or banking institutions."

Thus, with popular phrases and a very loud voice, the Mayor goes marching on. The truth does not concern him. Why should it? The vote's the thing! Perhaps, after all, one of the surest methods of reaching a right conclusion for or against any such issue is to note carefully the types of individuals who line up on one side or on the other, and choose the crowd with which one would prefer to associate.

MUCH evidence in favor of co-operative organization for the marketing of Canadian wheat is being brought out before the Grain Inquiry Commission in the prairie provinces. The farmers are exercising common sense, too, in turning toward the plan of voluntary co-operative effort, in preference to continuing the demand for a Government wheat board. During

exceptional war conditions, the marketing of grain through a federal Government agency, called the Canadian Wheat Board, served the farmers satisfactorily. But it has been found that the problem of reinstating the board under prevailing trade conditions is more than the Government authorities, either federal or provincial, can manage successfully.

The necessity of doing something to improve the system of merchandising the produce of western Canadian farms is generally conceded. Without co-operation among the producers, Canadian wheat is offered for sale at the very time when prices are falling, as the flood of grain is poured into the world market from United States and European sources, as well.

Experiments in self-help through the organization of a voluntary wheat pool are being tried out in other countries. The pooling system is regarded as a very advanced form of co-operation for the marketing of farm produce. But a careful study of the progress that has been made in Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, and other countries should help the Canadian farmers to start in right. The object of the voluntary pool is not to force up the world market price of wheat—Canadian farmers know better than to believe they can achieve any such monopoly influence on prices—but the elimination of some of the spread in price between producer and consumer. This is a legitimate object. It should be regarded favorably by public opinion in Canada. The importance of maintaining the agricultural industry on a prosperous basis is appreciated.

Editorial Notes

A CONTRACTOR recently was haled before the Little Rock (Ark.) Municipal Court for alleged cruelty to his teams. As was reported in the columns of this newspaper, he was sentenced to read "Black Beauty." Whatever may be said aent the unusual tempering of justice with mercy, there is no question but that it was a "novel" sentence.

AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR is to be held in Yugoslavia, Sept. 1 to 10, 1923. When the states of Central Europe not only recognize, but act upon, the fact that this territory comprises an economic unit, understanding relations between them will be more speedily and permanently established.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, by dint of hard work and heavy taxation, is one of the few states of Europe in a sound financial condition. In 1922 the country's trade balance was favorable by 5,390,000,000 crowns, compared with 4,877,000,000 crowns in 1921. For a year of serious business depression, the showing is remarkable.

An American Sees Germany

PARIS, July 12—Potentially, Germany is today the most powerful European nation! You ask, What right have I to make such a sweeping statement? It is the opinion of an ordinary man, American trained, with the ordinary amount of common sense, who has been studying conditions over here for the past year on a traveling scholarship from an American university, one who has visited ten European countries in that period and who has been into Germany twice.

I have just come back from a short trip to Berlin, returning via Holland and Belgium. As a result of what I say with my own eyes, heard from persons there and read, my suspicion that Germany is the cleverest bulldozer in Europe was confirmed. I am convinced that Germany could pay the reparations. I am convinced that the French are morally right in going into the Ruhr; but, unfortunately, I am equally convinced that France has made a tragically false move.

It is all so simple. Follow my argument and I believe you will agree with me that it is accurate. The Germans are the most efficient people in the world. The Ruhr is their mechanical chef d'œuvre—the most perfectly organized and regulated piece of gigantic machinery that you will find anywhere. The French, at their wits' end and isolated by their allies (except Belgium) rode into the Ruhr on their Jeanne d'Arc charger and expected a miracle to follow. In their childish idealism they saw the busy mines, bringing up coal to fill fat cars for their use. They expected co-operation from the Germans when they hadn't succeeded in realizing it from their allies. Mistake number one. Their second chimera is even now breaking up. They expected to be able to run the organization of the Ruhr themselves. Who would allow a child to drive a high-powered automobile through crowded traffic? The poor French are doing their best. Six carloads of coal a day out of the Ruhr at present; prior to the French occupation sixty carloads were shipped out of that area per day!

The European situation is no joke. Said an Amsterdam merchant to me, "You say our prices are the highest in Europe. True; but we have been hit heavily and are not making money. Before the Ruhr crisis we had just begun to feel that the wound caused by the war had started to heal and that we could commence to plan for the future. Now it has been irritated and we don't know where we are."

I have tried to understand the situation. To prophesy the next step is beyond me. I sat through most of the sessions of the Third Congress of the League of Nations at Geneva last September. I am admittedly a pro-League man. But, League or no League, Europe has instant need of America. America's selfish isolation is intolerable any longer from the ordinary humanitarian point of view. I am no slyshy idealist, but just an ordinary man. Americans who read this probably wouldn't want to claim any higher honor for themselves than that, to be ordinary men and American citizens. The future is critical—perhaps not imminently, but most certainly.

I read in *The Outlook* some time ago an explanation of some of the signs of building activity in Germany. It was culled from an industrial chief in the Ruhr. He said that the Germans built today because it would be twice as expensive to build tomorrow. Another opinion holds that the Germans are putting every cent they can into things which the Reparations Commission and the French cannot touch. This seems more plausible. But, I don't believe either or both constitute a complete reply. On the great highway stretching from the Tier Garten, westward beyond Charlottenburg, I saw building activity that reminded me of Long Island and Westchester County. Elaborate dwellings, running on our estimate from \$25,000 to \$150,000 in value, were either newly built or in the process of construction all along the route. I must have counted 200 such houses.

I flew over the city in an airplane. I saw the race course massed with human beings that looked like ants about a lump of sugar. I saw yachts and motor boats by hundreds in the quiet reaches of the River Spree, which flows by the splendor of Potsdam. I saw the acres of orderly, new apartment houses. On the Amsterdam express I talked with a Dutch gentleman, confiding on what I had seen. "Huh," he ejaculated—"if you were surprised at what you saw in Berlin" (and I saw it, too, in southern Germany, about Munich), "then you would be astonished at what the Germans are doing in Amsterdam. Where they get the money I do not know, but they own the best banks in Amsterdam and they are buying up the best property in the city, and the most beautiful suburban homes, in guilders, mind you, not marks!"

So much for that, except to add that Berlin, with exchange then at 30,000 marks to the dollar, was as expensive for most things in which the tourist indulges as Paris or London. But no incivility! I would like to quash some of the newspaper tales of rough treatment to foreigners and of difficulties in crossing the border. We were just ordinary travelers, we got our passport visas easily, our bags were not opened crossing into Germany, and not looked into coming out of the country. We encountered courteous treatment from everyone.

The future? I don't know, nor does anyone else. It looks a hopeless mess. Of course, it will straighten out somehow, sometime. And then, further off, there is likely to come another frightful calamity. It is to stave this off, or to prevent it for all time, that I make this appeal from a simple, ordinary man to a great nation to come down from its throne, walk among the people, teach them, help them, punish them, protect them and love them. America has a power so great today that it awes me to attempt to gauge its possibilities, if used in the right way.

I would like to see America call a conference of the Allied Powers to settle the reparations question once and for all, call Germany in, appoint a commission with full powers, back it up with an army, see that Germany pays what it justly can and what it justly owes, and remove the terrible hoodoo from European civilization. The result of such action is too great even to conjecture.

R. A. C.

The Magic of the African Moon

THERE is a strange and compelling beauty, writes Louise de Forest Shelton in *Our World*, in the North African lands, between the great Sahara desert and the sea . . . something exotic and intriguing, that allures and fascinates, if you stay long enough to feel its seduction. A dream—a fantasy—an enchantment. As you walk through the magic of its moonlight—marvelous moonlight deluging the warm, velvet darkness, making sharp blue shadows on the gleaming white of the walls of discreetly shuttered houses—it has a mood and a meaning as piquant and pervasive and audacious in its subtle suggestion as though an artist had deliberately created it.